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and Hong Kong

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Israelis Reportedly Willing To Consider Beirut Pullback

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatcher
BEIRUT — Israel appears willig to consider a limited pullback
f its forces encircling Palestinian nerrillas in West Beirut as soon as ne evacuation of the Palestinians as begun. Western diplomats said

But despite hints of progress in ilks to prevent an Israeli assault, ney said, enormous practical roblems remained that could nake an agreement impossible be-ore the Israelis lose patience and order their tanks into the heart of

Government sources reported n Monday that the Palestine Libration Organization was ready to neet Israel's demand that its guerillas leave Lebanon, subject to everal conditions.

Wednesday the sources said that fter a period of intense bargainng involving representatives of the PLO, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, the United States and Israel, the Unitad States was giving the impres-sion that some of these conditions

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

have killed in Lebanon.

. nd 3,000 to 4,000 were injured.

cials have done, said he could give

and focused his attention instead

on the cities of Sidon, Tyre and

His estimates of civilian casual-ties were: Sidon, 265 killed, 1,000 wounded; Tyre, 56 killed, 95 wounded; Nabatiye, 10 killed, 15

Pressed for an estimate on the

negotiators began substantive barregulators began substantive bar-gaining Wednesday on reducing the two superpowers' long-range nuclear weaponry, and the United States gave a detailed explanation

Chief negotiator Edward L. Rowny presented the U.S. plan at

a closed, two-and-a-half-hour

meeting the first working session in a new round of Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, known as

Mr. Rowny and the chief Soviet negotiator, Viktor P. Karpov, greeted each other across a dark

veneered table in an eighth-floor conference room of the U.S. diplo-

matic mission here. Each negotia-

tor was backed by a nine-member

delegation. The next full round is

The talks are running in tandem

with negotiations that opened here

last November on reducing U.S.

and Soviet medium-range missiles

START, that opened Tuesday.

of its own proposals.

tion of reality."

raelis to pull back 5 kilometers (4.8 miles) from Beirut and that the PLO be allowed to take their weapons and leave a token military and political presence in Leb-

The Western diplomats said Is-rael now appeared willing to con-sider a limited pullback to take place as soon as the evacuation of the PLO fighters had begun.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin revealed in the Knesset, or parliament, late Tuesday that he had agreed to allow the Palestinians to keep their light, personal weapons as they depart, the first sign of flexibility in the

The government sources said after a meeting Wednesday between Lebanese Premier Shafiq al-Waz-zan and Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, that there was a possibility that the guerrillas might be ed to leave Lebanon with

extent Mr. Habib was presenting that the Reagan administration purely U.S. views at the meeting would not object to a PLO politi-

Israel Goes to U.S. With Its Denial

Of High Civilian Toll in Lebanon

Israeli positious.

The sources added that the question of allowing some armed Palestinians to stay in Lebanon in a special unit under Lebanese Army command was also "not impossi-

One suggestion was for the unit would be established but then leave Lebanon when other "for-eign forces," meaning the Israelis and Syrians, withdrew from the

country, they said.

Israel Radio said that Alexander . Haig Jr., who has resigned as U.S. secretary of state but is staying on the job temporarily, sent an urgent message Wednesday to the Israeli government in which he stated the possibility of U.S. support for a future PLO political

presence in Lebanon. The state-run radio said the message included assurances that the United States would continue to work for the removal of Palestheir heavy weapons.

It was unclear, however, to what

tinian and Syrian forces from Lebanon. Mr. Haig added, however, Lebanese government agreed, the

Israel had been demanding the complete disarmament of the thousands of guerrillas trapped in Beirut and their departure from

Government sources said the PLO had agreed to leave Lebanon subject to certain conditions, including the right to take with them all their weapons.

Government and diplomatic sources reported that there have been frequent shifts in the PLO position, but it appears the Palestinians are holding out for the token Israeli withdrawal and for the retention in Lebanon of a PLO political office and the symbolic battalion of PLO fighters under Lebanese Army control.

Reports of Fighting

The sources said the Lebanese government had no objection to the PLO keeping an office in Leba-non, as it does in every other Arab

One report originating in Leba-non mentioned a Saudi proposal to fly the Palestinians out of Beirut and spare them the humiliation of an exodus over land - under the gaze of the Israelis - or by sea to a still-unknown destination.

Israeli officials said they knew nothing of such a Saudi proposal or a report in the newspaper Ma'ariv that Israel would agree to an airlift if it were done immedi-

As the negotiations continued, there were reports of new fighting in the mountains east of Beirut. Lebanese newspapers said that rightist Christian militias cooperating with the Israelis in the siege of Beirut had clashed with leftist Lebanese forces.

But accounts varied. The right-

ists said that the fighting involved Israeli and Syrian troops. Israeli military sources said the rightists had been shelling Syrian positions.

After an Israeli Cabinet meeting Wednesday spokesman Dan Meridor said: "The government still believes there is a possibility of removing the guerrillas peacefully." He added that "Time is running out that leader hopes in whi con

The government, meanwhile, re-Community statement Tuesday condemning the invasion, saying it was "astonished by the condemnaopments in the field which proved that Israel had no alternative but to act as it did." A Foreign Ministry spokesman refused to elabo-

have to resort to military means."

Hong Kong to Tighten Refugee Policy By Peter Cordingley tional Herald Tribun

HONG KONG - All Vietnamese refugees arriving here Friday or thereafter will be held in a former prison on an outlying island for as long as it takes to find It will be an unpleasant experi-

ence, and that is precisely the pur-pose. The Hong Kong government wants word to get back to Vietnam that this colony is no longer the relatively pleasant haven it used to

More than a thousand boat people arrived in June. This is 10 percent higher than June, 1981, and the popular interpretation is that relatives back home that time is running out.

Alone amo thousands of boat people who that the West has turned its back have fled Vietnam since 1978, on the problem. Hong Kong until now has allowed money for eventual resettlement.

attraction, particularly compared to what Vietnamese were enduring at bome or the reception awaiting them elsewhere in the region.

An Israeli soldier stood guard outside a sandbagged bank in Hazmieh, Israeli-occupied Lebanon, that was open as usual.

In Malaysia and the Philippines, they are placed in squalid, closed camps. Those making for Thailand have to run the gauntlet of pirates before also finishing up behind

Singapore refuses entry to anybody who does not have a guaranresettlement offer. Macao gives temporary refuge to those in unseaworthy vessels, but tows the others out to sea.

The United States has reduced refugees to find work and save this year's quota by about a third, and tough new standards eliminate By paying for their own keep, virtually all refugees in Hong the refugees kept down government costs, but the prospect of admitting Vietnamese, while Cana-

ly in half. Australia has reduced its resettlement quota to a token. "Resettlement countries are call-

ing a halt to the game," said John Heywood, Hong Kong's deputy secretary for security, "and we are being left in the middle. Hong Kong is being made to pay for being the good guy in the region."

The new breed of boat people is of peasant stock rather than professional or middle class. Mostly ethnic Vietnamese or tribal, rather than Chinese-Vietnamese, they do not speak Cantonese and are generally treated by Hong Kong's residents as unwanted aliens.

Frustrations are building in the Hong Kong has a relugee population of more than 11,000, and most commonplace. In the most there is a growing government fear that the vast majority may never what used to be North Vietnam first asylum for the hundreds of be resettled. The official view is fought those originating from the south with knives and metal bars. A number of camp buildings were

> Community outrage was reflected in the newspapers, where columnists called for repatriation of the troublemakers. That is not possible without cooperation from

Any refugee with a criminal record automatically loses all hope of resettlement, so many of those convicted of involvement in rioting have had nothing recorded against

The local office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, which has shown irritation with the Hong Kong move, said there is no evidence from elsewhere in the region that repressive measures keep out the refugees.

362 Refugees Picked Up

PAPEETE, Tabiti (UPI) - Two French vessels picked up 362 Southeast Asian refugees in the Gulf of Thailand, French military officials said Wednesday

The corvette Balny will transport 71 of them to Singapore. Members of the Doctors of the World organization, who chartered the mercy ship Goelo, will accompany the remaining 291 to the Philippines. No further details

government has gone to Washington with its side of the argument over how many civilians its forces Retired Lt. Gen. Aharon Yariv, former head of Israeli military in-telligence, said at a news conference at the Israeli Embassy on Tuesday that estimates being made in Lebanon "are out of all propor-Lebanese police two weeks ago estimated that 9,583 persons had been killed and 16,608 wounded since Israel invaded Lebanon on

U.S. Presents Plan for Arms Cuts

In First Working Session at Geneva

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches talks will be held separately every shorter-range nuclear weapons from Experimental Soviet Tuesday and Thursday, alternating have been in progress since Nov. 30 with little progress.

Besides a reduction in missile

warheads, the START talks will

cover the number of missiles and

long-range bombers, the destruc-tive power of warheads and future

Positions Far Apart

et Union entered the talks with po-

sitions far apart. They disagree on

how their nuclear forces currently

compare and what the treaty

matters. Mr. Rowny described the session as "cordial, businesslike,

talks, releasing only incidental de-

based in Europe. Beginning next week, working sessions in both many months. The negotiations on et President Leonid I. Brezhnev.

The United States and the Sovi-

weapons research.

should accomplish.

frank and earnest.

tails of the sessions.

total number of civilians killed in

Lebanon, Gen. Yariv said 270 have been killed, terming that toll "not a small price." He estimated



Turning to Israeli casualties in

Lebanon, Gen. Yariv said, excluding Beirut, "I don't think they'll reach 500."

the Palestine Liberation Organiza-tion "lost about 1,000 in battle." Gen. Yariv said Israeli forces

have captured 5,000 of the original 15,000 PLO guerrillas in Lebanon. He estimated that there were 5,000 to 7,000 PLO troops trapped in

[An Israeli Army spokesman near Beirut said Wednesday that Lebanese Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan's statement that 15,000 people had been killed since the invasion was "much to high," The Associated Press reported from Baabda,

[The spokesman, Col. Paul Kedar, offered no figures of his own, however. He had said Mon-day that "a few thousand" Lebanese have died, along with 1,000 PLO guarrilles, 200 Syriam and 270 Israelis. Wednesday he said less than 30,000 persons had been left homeless and that they "were not starving nor lacking water or basic needs," AP reported.]

Gen. Yariv, who has been called temporarily to active duty, said Israeli forces have been trying to minimize civilian casualties by uring them to leave dangerous areas by dropping leaflets and making appeals over loudspeakers.

30 with little progress.

Mr. Rowny said Mr. Karpov approaches arms negotiations with the caution of a chess player, "whereas we in the West like to

play Pac-Man," a fast-moving vi-deo game. He said the talks would

have to move slowly because of the

U.S. Detects New SS-20s

BRUSSELS (AP) — The Soviet Union has deployed between 45 and 50 new SS-20 missile warheads

senior U.S. official said Wednes-

day.

Richard R. Burt, the designated

warheads on 315 launchers com-

pared to about 900 warheads when

complex issues involved.

Viktor P. Karpov, the chief Soviet arms negotiator, looked back and Edward L. Rowny, his American counterpart, smiled Wednesday as the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks were getting under way in Geneva. At left is U.S. Ambassador James E. Goodby, an assistant to Mr. Rowny.

Bonn Cabinet Reaches Agreement on Budget

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Wednesday night that the two West German coalition parties have settled their differences over the 1983 budget and averted a government crisis.

His announcement came after a day of talks in and out of the Cabinet in an effort to preserve the 13-year-old coalition of Social Democrats and liberal Free Democrats. "Yes, certainly," Mr. Schmidt told reporters when asked if agreement had been reached on cuts in social benefits to cut government indebtedness. Free Democratic leaders confirmed his statement.

The agreement came after Mr. Schmidt, fighting to save his government, warned his Cabinet that failure to agree on the budget could mean the coalition's end.

"The chancellor said is is not only a question of a budget but of the political perspective of the coalition," government spokesman Lothar Ruehl told a news confer-

To reach a compromise Mr. Schmidt agreed to demands of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Free Democrats that economies be made in such social services as hospitalization pay-ments. The deadline for drawing up a budget is July 7.

Balance of Power

The agreement, for the time being at least, appeared to end the possibility the Free Democratic Party, which holds the balance of power in the Bonn Parliament. might switch its support to the opposition Christian Democrats and topple Mr. Schmidt, who succeed-ed Willy Brandt as coalition chancellor in 1974.

The FDP, alarmed by the coalition's recent heavy losses in re-gional polls, had made agreement on the budget a condition for staying in the government. The chan-cellor decided to throw his personal weight into the budget negotiations after the coalition failed to reach accord in weeks of baggling.

INSIDE

■ In Mexico's presidential elections this Sunday, the result is certain: Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado will be elected. The question is: What will the new administration mean to Mexico's depressed economy, its Caribbean influence and its ties with the United Insights, Page 6.

■ In the United States, another record wheat crop is expected but the huge supplies from last year's crop have deflated prices and made nonsense of the government's acreage reduction program.

■ Wimbledon's sun-filled day belonged to 38-year-old Billie Jean King, who upset Tracy Austin 3-6, 6-4, 6-2. The three top men clicked into the quarterfinals: John McEnroe, Jimmy Connors and Vitas Gerulatis all advanced. Page 13.

■ Igor Gouzenko, 63, a Soviet Embassy cipher clerk whose sensational defection in 1945 shattered a major Soviet spy ring, died in Canada. Page 5.

START Brings 2 Tough Veterans of Arms Talks Back to the Table Rowny, Known as a Skeptical Intellect, Disliked Old U.S. Bargaining Style Westerners Respect Karpov as Skilled, Knowledgeable

Tuesday in Geneva, Mr. Rowny, well with Soviet officials, seeking who retired from the Army in 1979 well with Soviet officials, seeking Russian rule, graduated from the military academy at West Point in

Mr. Rowny and Mr. Karpov since mid-March, when it announced a preliminary session Tuesday, devoted mainly to procedural medium-range nuclear weapons, a

Mr. Rowny said he and Mr. acting assistant secretary of state
Karpov decided Tuesday to mainfor European affairs, said the Sovi-

tain the "confidentiality" of the et Union now has an estimated 945

WASHINGTON - Nearly 20 vears ago, Edward Leon Rowny, poured after-dinner cognac for some guests in his cramped rooms in a Saigon bachelor officers' quarters, put a recording of his own t harmonica music on a tape deck t and settled back to ask several reporters their impressions of how the Vietnam War was going in the Mekong Delta.

Startled by the reporters' pessimistic views, a newly arrived colonel who was also present objected that they must be mistaken. Mr. Rowny, then a major general, interrupted in a gruff voice, "Shut up, dummy, you might learn some-

thing." In the next 16 years, Mr.: Rowny was given only one more general's star, but he retained a reputation as a skeptical intellect, suspicious of official policy lines, willing to listen to diverse points of view and with a strong dislike for apple-polto be free to oppose the strategic arms limitation treaty signed that the main elements of their original year, began the task of attempting to negotiate with the Soviet Union a new treaty on reductions in longrange nuclear weapons.

Mr. Rowny spent the years 1973 to 1979 as the representative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the U.S. strategic arms negotiation team in dislike the treaty ultimately signed in 1979 but also the American

negotiating style. In testimony before two Senate committees in 1979, Mr. Rowny. who speaks Russian, recalled that his Soviet counterparts tended to exploit indications of American flexibility and to respond favor-

ably to toughness. Mr. Rowny was one of several witnesses who embraced the argument that Americans tended to be too "success oriented" to negotiate

No one thinks Mr. Rowny will have an easy task in the months and, probably, years ahead. He brings to the negotiating table proposals by President Reagan for deep reductions in strategic, or intercontinental, nuclear weapons, Switzerland. He came not only to not simply limitations putting a cap on the growth in weapon inventories that characterized previous treaties.

> Mr. Rowny has said he thoroughly approves of proposals for such relatively sweeping reductions. But he seems to have few illusions that the Soviet leaders will quickly or easily accept treaty proposals that require drastic changes national military acquisition

new formulas for agreement while military academy at West Point in the Russians stuck tenaciously to 1941. He commanded both engineer and infantry battalions in World War II and ultimately a re-

gimental task force of the 92d Division in Italy. During his period as military representative to the arms negotiations, Mr. Rowny argued fervently that the Soviet Backfire bomber should be counted as a strategic. intercontinental weapon, although the Russians count it as a medium-

range bomber. His superiors on the Joint Chiefs of Staff eventually came to accept a compromise under which the Soviet Union agreed to limit production of the Backfire but did not count it in total weapons. This apparently was a factor in Mr. Rowny's leaving the Army.

The issue of the Backfire may arise again and confront Mr. Mr. Rowny, the son of a Polish Rowny with questions of consistimmigrant who had lived under ency in the new negotiations.

MOSCOW - Negotiating disar-

of strategic arms reduction talks in Geneva he quipped that he was probably in for at least another 10 nired army general who leads the American side, Mr. Karpov is a veteran. He was on the Soviet team

know the issues. We can dispense arms limitation agreement in 1972, with a lot of the formalities and a and he led the negotiations in the lot of the niceties." final stages of the long bargaining that produced the treaty signed in 1979 that President Reagan reject-ed as "fatally flawed" and that Mr. Rowny fought to block. Mr. Karpov, 53, and Mr.

Rowny, 65, are now charged with

building a new pact on the rem-nants of that one, and the negotia-tions promise to be drawn-out, able on the subject of strategic New York Times Service

gest that the camaraderie built up

through hundreds of hours of pre-

Past Relationship

vious talks may come in handy.

mament pacts is a long and tedious process, as Viktor P. Karpov must be among the first to know. The Soviet diplomat has been at

it for more than a decade, and on

being named to lead the Soviet

negotiating team at the new round

Mr. Rowny said June 1 that his past relationship with Mr. Karpov Like Edward L. Rowny, the remight even speed up the talks a bit. "The Soviet ambassador and I have been through SALT-2, we know each other," he said. "We that negotiated the first strategic

> Western diplomats who have dealt with Mr. Karpov have invariably come away impressed. One described him as "tough, all meat and potatoes," and as a professional well-versed in American negoti-

able on the subject of strategic frustrating and difficult. But the arms, fluent in English and skilled grins and back-slapping with at negotiating. which they met Tuesday for the Personally, diplomats describe first private session in Geneva sug-

him as urbane, witty and relaxed in the company of Western colleagues, attributes that should prove helpful during the complex and arduous process ahead. Mr. Karpov graduated from the Institute of International Rela-

tions in Moscow, then spent 1962 to 1966 working at the Soviet Em-bassy in Washington. On his re-turn to the Soviet Union, he worked at the Institute of the United States and Canada, and then turned to strategic arms. Western diplomats suspect that

Mr. Karpov, while in Geneva, will have relatively little autonomy from Moscow. He is not on the Communist Party Central Committee and does not appear to hold ating techniques. Mr. Karpov is high rank in the Soviet hierarchy.

By Bernard Weinraub New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - A South African government delegation has told U.S. State Department officials that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola was the key issue in working out an agreement to bring independence to South-West Africa.

South African diplomatic offi-cials said Monday that the current round of talks with U.S. officials was set to wind up this week, and that "a feeling of urgency" hovered over the prolonged negoti-

ations. The diplomats said negotia-tions on a plan to grant the territory independence as the new country of Namibia had "gathered mo-

"The whole thing is linked," said one South African, referring to the international diplomacy that the United States and other Western nations have lanuched to work out a settlement with the South Africans and the South-West Africa People's Organization, the group that has led the guerrila struggle for an independent state. The official added, "You can't have implementation without a commitment

Col. Hoare and 44 others, most-

ly South African soldiers, fled

South Africa, where they are cur-rently on trial for air piracy. Seven

islands. Five have pleaded guilty to treason and other charges, and a

sixth, Susan Ingles, was deported

Romania Raises

Prices in Bid to

Cut Energy Use

BUCHAREST — Romania boosted household heating fuel

rates by an average 300 percent on

planned 20 percent cutback in do-

The government said that elec-

trical rates would be increased an

use of energy by Romanian house-

The decree, effective July 1, said

that unspecified "compensations"

creases, which the statement said

would total an estimated 2.9 bil-

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dialed calls. So if your hotel offers Interna-

tional Dialing from your axim, place a short call home and have them call you back.

And you pay for the callback from the States

way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on!

the first-class way to reach them-at bargain rates.

mestic energy consumption.

and newspaper rates.

to South Africa.

aboard a hijacked Air India jet to

naries were captured on the

Pretoria Gave Arms, Seychelles Court Told gang of 53 mercenaries that bun-gled a bid to oust Socialist Presi-dent Albert René and restore de-

VICTORIA, Scychelles — South Africa supplied arms to mercenaries for an attempted coup in the Scychelles last November, a South African intelligence officer testified Wednesday.

However, Martin Dolinchek, the South African, said his govern-ment was not involved in the actual planning providing weapons that had been captured during raids into Angola. "As an officer in the National Intelligence Service, I believe the

South African government was aware of the operation but was not involved in the planning, giving only tacit approval and arms but no money," Mr. Dolinchek said. On trial for his life in connection with the bungled attempt to take power last November, Mr. Dolinchek said South Africa backed the mercenaries in order to insure landing rights for its national airline on routes across the Indi-

Mr. Dolinchek said South Africa feared losing landing rights on the Indian Ocean island of Mauri-tius. The United States had refused to give South African Airways landing rights on the Diego Garcia military base near Mauri-

Mr. Dolinchek said the leader of the expedition, the infamous Col. Michael "Mad Mike" Hoare, had told him the Kenyan government was going to fly in troops to main-

"That way it would look like an all-African affair," he said. Kenya has repeatedly denied any involve-

Mr. Dolinchek was part of a

Finn Aide to Visit Ireland

HELSINKI — Foreign Minister Paer Stenback will visit Ireland July 26-28, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

to Cuban withdrawal, and the withdrawal itself."

South African diplomats say that the number of Cuban troops in Angola has grown to 28,000, and possibly far more. State Department officials say the latest U.S. estimates place the figure at 15,000 to 20,000.

Withdrawal Issue

The issue of Cuban troops in Angola is "very tricky," according to one State Department official involved in the negotiations to create an independent, black-led Namibia. Although the South Africans seem determined to make the withdrawal of Cuban troops a precondition to a settlement, the State Department official indicated that the United States was less inclined to, at the moment, if some kind of arrangement could be worked out that would guarantee Cuban with-

Angolan officials recently re-newed their objection to a linking of the Namibian problem to the Cuban presence in their country.

Playing central roles in the Namibian independence talks are Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, as well as Ambassador-at-large Vernon A. Walters, who has toured southern African capitals in recent weeks to gather support for a Namihian settlement.

At issue is a five-year effort, pressed by five Western powers, to shape a formula that would create an independent Namibia. The state of 1 million, which is overwhelmingly black, is a former German colony that South Africa received under a League of Na-tions mandate after World War L Representatives of the five-nation group seeking a settlement are Britain, France, West Germany,

Although South Africa had indicated in recent months that it saw a major problem in the role and a major protein in the locality impartiality of United Nations troops during a proposed transition period before full independence. South African officials sug-Wednesday and announced a gested Monday that these were not major stumbling blocks now. average 25 percent and that prices South Africa keeps 20,000 troops in the territory, and a UN force would replace these soldiers in orof liquefied gas, coal and firewood would also be increased. It is the der to supervise an election for an sixth round of price hikes imposed this year. Earlier this year, prices went up for basic foods and gasoembly that would draw up a constitution.

Canada and the United States.

line, as well as postal, telephone One South African official insisted that his government had every intention of agreeing to an inde-pendent Namibia, in part because of the cost of maintaining the terri-A state decree, signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, said that the increases were triggered by the tory: about \$1 billion a year. continuing world energy crisis and the need for a "more judicious"

Once South Africa withdrew, the official said, he assumed that the United Nations and some Western nations would help finan-cially underwrite Namibia. But South African officials expressed would partly offset the price inconcern that the Soviet Union could "hold back" the SWAPO insurgents from agreeing to a settle-



A woman is helped from a hijacked Alitalia 747 Wednesday in Bangkok after being released by a Sri Lankan who seized the plane between New Delhi and Bangkok. He freed 143 of 260 aboard after learning his estranged wife and son were en route from Italy as he had demanded.

Sri Lanka Hijacker Frees 143 on Plane in Bangkok

BANGKOK — An accused drug trafficker said to be wearing a necklace of dynamite freed 143 of his 260 hostages from an Alitalia jumbo jet Wednesday after learning that his estranged wife and son were on their way to Bangkok from Rome as he demanded, negotiators said.

They said he talked to her while she was flying en route from the Italian capital. The woman and boy were expected to arrive in Bangkok early

Those released included all the women aboard the aircraft, and all men under 19 and over 50. All

were reported in good condition. Their identities were not immediately known.

The hijacker, identified as Sepala Ekanayaka,

33, of Sri Lanka, also demanded \$300,000 and told authorities that he had six accomplices aboard the jet, but the captain said he had seen only one air pirate when the plane was commandeered earlier Wednesday shortly after takeoff from New Delhi.

The Thai communications minister, Amorn Silpaarcha, said Alitalia agreed to pay the ransom money. But an Alitalia spokesman, Vincenzo Ro-versi, said in Rome, "It's not true. We are not part of the negotiations.

New Train Strike Called in Britain Despite Setbacks for Labor Unions

LONDON — The abandonment of a national railroad strike within hours of its launching in Britain is the latest in a string of reverses for labor militancy over the past 18 months.

But though one rail strike ended Tuesday another looms next week. British locomotive engineers are maintaining their call for an indefinite strike beginning at midnight Saturday. British Rail chief Sir Pe-ter Parker said the strike, which will mean a complete shutdown of system, could cost thousands of jobs.

The leadership of the 26,500member Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen ordered the walkout Tuesday just as the bigger National Union of Railwaymen suspended a strike that shut down the British railroad system for 48 hours.

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get your next home or office phone bill. Save these other ways. Telephone Com-

The dispute with ASLEF is over

traditional eight-hour shift in favor of flexible shifts of between seven and nine hours. The union says this could cost 1,000 jobs.

The rail strike earlier this week, called by the leftist executive comnittee of the National Union of Railwaymen, was overturned by delegates at their annual convention after the strike began Mon-day. The strike ended Tuesday at midnight. The dispute, over pay and productivity, was referred to a tribunal for arbitration. A strike by the same union which closed London's subway for more than a week was also suspended Tuesday. An unemployment rate of 12.8

Civilians Dominate Nominee List for **Argentine Cabinet**

BUENOS AIRES - Gen. Reynaldo Benito Bignone, the presi-dent-designate of Argentina, has named a civilian-dominated Cabinet for the "transitional" government that he has said will prepare the ground for constitutional rule in 1984.

Gen. Bignone's new 10-member Cabinet included only one military man — Gen. Llamil Reston, the ominee for interior minister. Among the other nominees announced Tuesday were José Maria Dagnino Pastore, the former economy minister under President Juan Carlos Ogania in 1969-70.

Officials announced on Monday that Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari had been picked to become foreign pinister, replacing Nicanor Costa Mendez, who was responsible for Argentina's diplomatic efforts dur-ing the Falkland Islands crisis.

Gen. Bignone is to be sworn in Thursday as the fourth military president since the armed forces overthrew President Isabel Perón in 1976. He reportedly also will make a 15-minute speech to the nation Thursday night in which he is expected to reveal some of the emergency economic measures the new government will take.

Gen. Bignone, 54, on June 22 was named by Lt. Gen. Cristino Nicolaides, the new army com-mander, to succeed Lt. Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri, who was ousted following Argentina's defeat in the Falklands

ing position of union workers. Around 3 million Britons are out of work, the most since the great depression of the 1930s.

Time Lost Falls

Strikes resulted in a third less work time lost to strikes in 1981 than the annual average during the previous 10 years, according to the Department of Employment.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher pledged, when she was elected in May, 1979, to curb wage increases as a step in her battle against inflation and to cut jobs in overmanned industries to reduce costs and make British products more competitive on world mar-

Setbacks for unions have intensified since January, 1981. In that month, 78 percent of those voting in a workforce ballot of the staterun British Steel accepted a survival plan offered by the company. The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation union urged workers not to vote, but 65 percent did.

Steel Losses Dropped

Since then, losses have droppe by one-third, output has increased to near capacity and the swollen 208,000 to 100,000. It is set to go down again to 92,400 by next

In July, 1981, after 21 weeks of job slowdowns and one-day strikes to force a 15 percent pay increase, 682,000 civil servants accepted the government's offer of 7.5 percent. The original offer was 7 percent.

Last November, union leaders at automakers British Leyland rec-ommended workers strike for a 17.5 percent pay increase, after the company offered 7 percent and threateness walked off their jobs.

The 58,000 autoworkers defied

their union leaders and accepted. Four weeks later, technicians accepted their employers offer of a 5

percent pay increase.

In January of this year, the coal miners' leftist leadership called for a strike vote because the state-run coal board had rejected its demand for a 15 percent wage increase. But the rank-and-file voted to accept the board's offer of 9.3 percent.

Nevertheless, union conflicts are far from over. As well as the new rail strike, a million employees in the National Health Service are staging sporadic strikes for a 12 percent pay claim.

French Embassy Employees in U.S. Strike Over Eroded Value of Pay

WASHINGTON — French diplomats and embassy employees in Washington have walked off the job to protest the eroded value

of the franc in their pay.

About 70 persons walked a picket line for two hours in front of the embassy chancery Tuesday. The strikers said that because they are paid in francs rather than dollars, they have lost about 25 percent of their buying power since 1980.

After the franc's most recent devaluation, nearly three weeks ago, its value against the dollar fell about 10 percent.

The employees asked for a 47 percent increase in their overseas

cost-of-living bonus. After a committee of the strikers presented their grievances to Ambassador Bernard Vernier-Palliez, they went back to work and the embassy was open as usual Tuesday

A spokesman for the State Department's protocol office, which handles relations with foreign embassies in Washington, said it was the first time diplomats had picketed an embassy in a wage

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WORLD BRIEFS IZ
Parole Haitians, U.S. Judge Insiste

MIAMI — U.S. District Judge Engene P. Spellman refused the day to stay his order that the U.S. government grant parole to the Haitian refugees it is detaining. The Justice Department notification of Americal Invested appeal the decision.

the Haitian refugees it is detaining. The Justice Department nonfic-U.S. Court of Appeals it would appeal the decision.

The department also has said that until the appeal was resorted would keep the 1,900 Haitians in detention facilities in this country. Puerto Rico. Most have been held for a year.

Fuerto Rico. Most have been had for a year.

Judge Spellman's order Tuesday set guidelines under which the tians would be freed in the custody of government approved spellwhile hearings were held to determine whether each was entitled to by the spell to the time. water meanings were near to decertify better living conditions and shoot ical asylum or was simply seeking better living conditions and shoot ical asylum or was simply seeking better living conditions and shoot ical asylum or was simply seeking better living conditions. sent back to Haiti.

U.K. Seeks to Avert Pipeline Ban

LONDON — The Trade Department said Wednesday it has taken the first steps to enable it to prohibit British firms from complying with the President Reagan's extension of a ban on supplies for the Siberian gas, inclined recognition and the siberian gas.

It said Trade Secretary Arthur Cockfield issued an order citing "U.S." re-export control regulations as measures which are damaging to the

The Trade Department said, "This purported application of U.S. law, outside U.S. jurisdiction is unacceptable to the U.K. government and intrading interests of the UK." the government's view is unacceptable in international law." The departed ment invited firms which consider they have been adversely affected by the U.S. action to make representations to the department.

Poland Ends Nightly Curfew

WARSAW - Polish authorities ordered an end Wednesday to the nightly curiew of midnight for adults and 9 p.m. for youths under 18. The curiew was imposed May 4, one day after street riots in which police used water cannon and tear gas to disperse youthful demonstra-

The nots took place after an earlier II p.m.-5 a.m. curfew, which had been in force since the beginning of martial law in December, was lifted an Mart 1

Columbia Mission Is Nearly Flawless

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — Columbia was flying an almost flawless mission nearly halfway through its final shakedown cruise Wednesday and a NASA flight director said the shuttle is ready for operational.

The astronants, Capt. Thomas (Ken) Mattingly and Heary W. Harts-field, were working a heavy test load. Flight director Harold W. Thats-was asked if the system was ready to go operational. "Yes, very mach so," he said. "This flight has been most benign as far as systems performs ance than any of the shuttle flights to date. We have no significant assignments on its next mission.

In California, 186 miles below, Challenger was rolling off the assembly line to become the second in America's fleet of space shuttles. By 1985, four ships will be ferrying commercial, scientific and military cargo to

Brutality Arrests Anger Italy's Police

ROME - Italy's police called angry union meetings and sent letters of protest to the government Wednesday following the arrest of five ant terrorist officers on charges of mistreating members of the Red Brigades. Five members of the special police that liberated U.S. Brig. Genglames L. Dozier from a Red Brigades hideout in Padua on Jan. 28 weaps charged Tuesday with aggravated assault.

Reliable sources said that officials had to resort to threats of discipli-

nary measures to prevent street demonstrations by policemen in several

Swiss to Extradite Alleged Terrorist

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — The Swiss Supreme Court ruled Wednesday that a German woman, Gabriele Kroecher-Tiedemann, said to be linked to international terrorist Hich Ramírez Sánchez, known as Carlos can be temporarily extradited to West Germany to stand trial for her: alleged part in the bloody 1975 raid on the OPEC headquarters in Vica-

Miss Kroecher-Tiedemann, 31, who is serving a 15-year Swiss term for the attempted murder of two border guards in 1977, had filed an appeal against the decision on the grounds that West German authorities were prosecuting her for political reasons. The court noted that she had not submitted any evidence showing that she had no role in the OPEC raid, allegedly masterminded by Carlos, a Venezuelan national, and in the 1977 kidnapping of an Austrian industrialist.

West German authorities say she is suspected of being a Red Army Faction terrorist nicknamed "Nada" who killed two people in the OPBC raid. Miss Kroecher will return to Switzerland after her trial in Germany to complete her Swiss sentence. She is due for release in 1988 at the earliest and also still has to complete an eight-year German sentence in the attempted murder of a policeman in 1973. She was freed two years later in return for the release of a kidnapped West German politician.

Zimbabwe Makes Arrests in Shootings

undisclosed number of civilians in connection with a shooting incident outside Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's home last Thursday, Home Affairs Minister Herbert Ushewokunze said Wednesday.

Gunmen fired at Mr. Mugabe's official residence, damaging the entrance gates. There were no injuries. Later, when they fired at the home of Supplies Minister Enos Nkala, guards killed one of the attackers.

During the weekend, police raided black suburbs outside Bulawyo, where suspected anti-government armed dissidents were believed to have

Compiled From Agency Dispotches

Israel Is Said to Break Pact on Cluster Bomb By Charles Mohr The other, the Mk 20 "Rocke

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Some U.S. officials have said that Israel agreed in 1978 not to use U.S. made cluster bomb units except in combat with two or more "Arab states" and that Israel's admitted ing with Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization might constitute a violation of the agree-

However, this would have little ractical effect unless President cagan made a formal legal find-Reagan made a formal regal into-ing that a violation was "substan-tial," or both Houses of Congress adopt a joint resolution declaring Israel ineligible to receive U.S. arms, both of which are thought

Two Israeli generals have acknowledged in recent days that some cluster bombs were used by

the Israeli forces.

U.S. officials said the 1978 agreement with Israel on use of these devices was the third such accord reached, each one more tightcord reached, each one more tightby worded by the United States
than the previous one. The agreement itself is secret, but several officials said it contained the plural
description "Arab states."

Israel itself vigorously denies
that the PLO qualifies as a nation
state, and even Palestinian sym-

that the PLO quantes as a namon state, and even Palestinian sym-pathizers would tend to agree. Cluster bomb units is the name

for a type of weapon in which hun-dreds of bomblets are packed into a canister dropped from an aircraft. They were developed in the 1960s, and the earliest U.S. models employed in Vietnam used power-ful bomblets with considerable power to kill personnel.

Not Anti-Personnel Devices

U.S. military experts said that of the two types of U.S. cluster bomb weapons that Israel possessed, neither was designed as an anti-per-sonnel weapon. One, known as the CBU 58, and designed to disable "thin-skinned" vehicles such as trucks, radar antennae and radar vans, is no longer in production.

Although troops or civilian

caught in the open could suffer sig-nificant casualties from them, one U.S. expert said, "I would not select this system as an anti-person nel weapon."
The CBU 58 system, which U.S.

officials suspect was the type used in Lebanon, consists of an aluminum canister about seven feet (2) meters) long packed with 650 spherical bomblets 2.17 inches (6.83 centimeters) in diameter.

When a small nose fuse on the bomb-shaped canister explodes, air resistance opens the upper and lower halfs of the canister like a clamshell and the bomblets are thrown out, falling to earth in a doughmut pattern, usually about 400 feet long, experts said.

The bomblets have ribs or flutes on their surfaces that cause them to spin rapidly. This arms the internal firing mechanism, allowing the bomblets to explode on impact.

Paris Law Change Threatens Mayor

PARIS — The Socialist government approved Wednesday a law that endangers what was previously seen as the certain re-election in 1983 of Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, leader of the rightist opposition.

The legislation, approved by the Cabinet and assured of passage in the Socialist-dominated partiament, provides that the arrondisse ments of Paris would have in-creased power. Each would elect representatives to the city council which then would plot a mayof.
The mayor would no longer beelected by direct vote.

The city government has a right-ist majority. Under the proposed law, the left-would benefit because of demographic differences in the

Dite Big U.S. Crop, Part Farmers Worry Dut Prices, Exports

-ur York Times Service

Til-approved &

ONY, Kan .- This is the car when Kansas usually the state of the golden

ne Ban another record winus another record winus an complime crop. But this time the gold so the self missing. Huge supplies weathy in the bins from last year's have deflated farmers' prices. are dans in the rainiest summer in Harper county memories was delaying the

in polication of irvest.

K. gotom of But delayed harvest or not, the challen condition of spring moisture condition by the condition of spring moisture activities and higher-yielding seed varieties artifactly along sent wheat into the elevators in Kansas. Okiahoma and nd Wedney are meaningless: the govern-ent's acreage reduction program.

Street in Str steet in a creatary John R Block in Street in a cough to prop up wheat pric-

To be eligible for price support stans, and subsidy payments, heat and cotton farmers must reuse their normal plantings by 15 cores.

Note harely 26 percent of Harper

ying an dercent. But barely 26 percent of Harper read for succeed their wheat acreage enough qualify for the Iederal aid.

\$10 Billion in Costs

to the congress has raised price sup-far as no cont loan and subsidy rates to new. is as no right. Though less than half of the he have sprain and cotton farmers reduced heir plantings enough to be eligirolling of the assistance, such comally specified the budget expectation.

As a manufacture of the budget expectation.

As a manufacture of the budget expectation.

helds are good." No, they're fantastic. It's the tion, if the market stays at \$3.55 or wrice that's disastrous if I wasn't below, he would be eligible for a

Bee York Times Service

the House Armed Services Com-

ers to be among the strongest and

most powerful committee staffs on

Capitol Hill and by its critics to be in Silver among the most arbitrary and an-

A senior military officer said ad-

miringly: "Strong staff, weak com-

run roughshod over the members."

It is a mark of the staff mem-bers influence that plenty of peo-

ple in Washington were willing to talk about them, but no one, even admirers, was willing to be quoted.

The current chairman is Reo.

Melvin Price, 77, Democrat of Illi-

nois. A gentle and soft-spoken

man, he is considered to be courte-

gus and fair to the other commit-

Turkey Expected

By Rights Panel

To Be Summoned

The Associated Press

*OSLO - France, the Nether-

lands, Sweden, Norway and Den-

pocratic

mittee.

nittee is considered by its admir-

Staff Is Said to Rule

Autocratic or Just Strong, It Has

Great Influence on U.S. Posture

House Military Panel

year." The national per-acre aver-

On June 1 there were more than 1.2 billion bushels of wheat in storage from last year's record 2.8-billion-bushel crop. That was enough to meet a full year's needs, including exports.

Large World Crop

in addition, the forecasters are predicting that world grain production this year will equal last year's record of 772 million metric tons. They are saying this despite a Soviet grain crop that may drop to 158 million metric tons, the worst since the disastrous yield of 140 million tons in 1975.

But there was no comfort for Harper County farmers in the world crop prospect or the Soviet

If the Soviet Union should decide to import as much as the record 44 million tons of wheat and feed grains it bought last year, American farmers would face serious competition from Canada, Australia and Argentina. Because American wheat prices are propped up by support programs, the major exporters may be able to undersell the United States, leaving it with another surplus.

These factors were depressing the prices that Harper County farmers were offered this week for their grain. That price was about \$3,50 a bushel. When the rest of the winter wheat harvest is completed late in July, Mr. Martens says he expects the price to drop at least 25 cents.

However far the price falls, Mr. Martens will be among the 26 percent of wheat growers in compliance with the production goals. That is because a hailstorm knocked down the required 15 per-

cent.

Consequently, he will be assured impatiently for his consequently, he will be assured of a \$3.55-per-bushel loan on his crop. If he allotted it to the grain content is the will be assured of a \$3.55-per-bushel loan on his crop. If he allotted it to the grain content is the will be assured to the lush stands of crop. If he allotted it to the grain reserve, he would get a loan of \$4 and \$1.55-per-bushel loan of \$4 and \$4 an bushel. He would not have to repay that loss until the market getting 40 or 50 bushels to the subsidy payment of 50 cents per legion acre, I'd be losing my shirt this bushel.

Democrats: Onward, Tentatively Iowans Exemplify Mid-Term Uncertainty of Party

By Martin Schram

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Art Hedberg of Des Moines, who was big for Edward M. Kennedy in '80, has heard the call to battle

"I'm getting to be an old man," said the middle-aged attomey who was in the advance guard of the draft-Kennedy movement last time. "I don't know if I can do it again with him. I've never been in a campaign that lost so bad but had so much fun.

Another Iowan, David Manley, the county chairman from Mason City, observed: "I still like Kennedy, but I'm only leaning. I want to take a good look at Gary Hart."

Yearning and Uncertainty

For all the talk of who won and who finished in what order in the presidential cattle show at the Democratic mid-term conference in Philadelphia last weekend, the uncertainty and fluidity of the presidential politicking to come was reflected in the 13 delegates from Iowa, the nation's first presidential caucus state. They will be among the nation's earliest decision-makers in 1984 and they left Philadelphia enthusiastic but uncommit-ted.

Even as the cheers echoed through the Philadelphia con-vention hall, a number of delegates expressed a yearning for new faces and uncertainty about doomed before it started. And the electability of the frontthat he faced the risk of being runners they were celebrating. Mr. Hedberg and Mr. Manley reflected this. And among the Walter F. Mondale backers was Melvina Scott.

She came to Philadelphia backing Mr. Mondale, as she had backed Carter-Mondale in 1980, and came close to political ecstasy when his speech captivated the conference on open-

NEWS ANALYSIS ing day. But Sen. Kennedy's

emotional climax to the convention had brought her to the brink of conversion. "Now they're both up there equally," said Mrs. Scott, an insurance agent from Waterloo. "I

was going to divide my time between selling insurance and Mondale. Now maybe I'll sell insurance and Mondale and Ken-Mr. Mondale had the most to lose in Philadelphia. He was actually a front-runner by reputation only: After two years of traveling the country as a former vice president, he came out of the latest Gallup Poll as the

presidential choice of only 12 percent of the Democrats polled whomped by Sen. Kennedy's 45 percent, and just a few points ahead of the pack. Even his circle of advisers had been privately cautioning that he was in trouble, that his candida-

cy seemed in danger of being

written off by the Democratic insiders who were supposed to be his strength if he could not score better with the party loyalists and officeholders at the mini-convention than he was in And so the Mondale camp

was duly enthused - and relieved - when their leader, who was not known for his dramatic fluir, scored grandly on the

Sen. Kennedy's goal was to heal the wounds from his challenge to the party's incumbent president in 1980. He did that by praising Jimmy Carter in his peech. And he seemed to make progress toward that end in his private meetings with delegates

But Sen. Kennedy, with his brilliantly constructed speech, also won additional support that perhaps he did not realize he had to win. This was from Chuck Gifford, of Iowa's United Auto Workers, who was instru-mental in Mr. Carter's first victory in the state's 1976 caucus but who became disillusioned and switched to Sen. Kennedy in

Before Sen. Kennedy spoke, Mr. Gifford had said: "I'm frustrated. I don't see the Democrats saying what I want to hear. About 35,000 auto workers [in lowal are unemployed. I'm sick

Edward M. Kennedy

and tired of this. I'm not a young man anymore... I'm sick and tired of hearing platitudes from the candidates."

And after: "He buoyed me up

again. I was apprehensive about another Kennedy effort because he took such a beating last time. But he seemed much more ma-The other five still have many

months: John Glenn whose fame still comes mainly from the trail in space he once blazed; Gary Hart, whose infatuation with issues and answers runs against the grain of traditional campaigning; and Ernest Hollings, Alan Cranston and Reubin Askew, who are still little known

"No, but go by this, captain,"

By then it was too late. The

plane's wings rotated beyond the

90-degree vertical position and the

craft plunged into the Arabian

The Indian court of inquiry con-

cluded in May, 1979, that the acci-

dent had been caused by the "irra-

tional control wheel inputs given

by the captain following complete

unawareness of the attitude of the

aircraft on his part after his [atti-

tude indicator) had malfunc-

duced by the plaintiffs, based on

computer readouts from the manu-

facturers, is said to show 14 fail-

ures of the instrument involved in

the accident while it was still in

Boeing's hands. There reportedly

ment was delivered to the plane

Boeing sold 35 aircraft for more than \$344 million including

\$7.344.000 in undisclosed illegal

All the violations to which Boe-

were 14 failures after the instru

The evidence recently intro-

co-pilot.

tioned.

Reagan Reportedly Will Allow Donovan To Remain in Cabinet

By Steven R. Weisman

WASHINGTON - President Reagan has come to feel that Secretary of Labor Raymond Donovan's continuation in the Cabinet may be politically damaging to his administration, but that Mr. Donovan should be allowed to remain in his job, according to White House officials.

These officials said Tuesday that Mr. Reagan or the White House press office would likely announce Wednesday that Mr. Donovan will remain as secretary. One key aide said the president and his staff wanted to make an announcement quickly to avoid the appearance that the secretary was being allowed to "twist slowly in the wind" while political opposition to him builds

A special prosecutor announced on Monday that he had found no evidence to justify charging Mr. Donovan for any crimes when Mr. Donovan was a New Jersey construction company executive and fund-raiser for Mr. Reagan's elec-

tion campaign.
Fred F. Fielding, the White House counsel, was understood Tuesday to be close to completing his review of the 1,025-page report from the special prosecutor, Leon Silverman, who had been examining the allegations since late last year. One official, referring to Mr. Donovan, said: "It looks like he's going to be all right."

Political Liability

In interviews, White House offi cials last week suggested that Mr. Donovan had become a political liability to the president and that they had agreed among themselves that it would be best if he stepped aside. They said they had not conveyed this view to the secretary, said a third crewman, the flight en-gineer, referring to the standby in-

On Tuesday, the officials said two things had changed since then. First, as one official put it, "that was before we knew that the special prosecutor would come in with a totally clean bill of health for Donovan." Second, this official said, Mr. Reagan was determined not to be "swayed by arguments about what's good for him politi-

"The president is eminently fairminded about this," said an aide to Mr. Reagan. "He feels strongly that it is important that Ray Donovan get absolutely fair treat-

Another knowledgeable official said that Mr. Reagan could not bring himself to ask Mr. Donovan to leave if Mr. Donovan continued to want to remain on the job. This official said the president's customary unwillingness to dismiss aides who had been loyal to him had been compounded by the unpleasantness of the departure last Friday of Secretary of State Alex-ander M. Haig Jr.

Mr. Donovan's loyalty to Mr. Reagan extends back to the earliest days of his last presidential campaign, according to White House officials.

Ties to Democrats

Mr. Donovan had been involved in fund raising for some New Jer-sey Republicans, but had close ties to the Democratic Party organization in Hudson County and helped the Reagan team win support among key Democrats in New Jer-sey. Eventually he was credited by campaign associates with having

raised more than \$500,000 for the campaign, most of it in contribu-tions of \$1,000 or less.

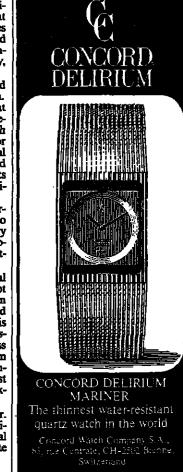
The special prosecutor's report said Monday that some subcontractors and vendors for the Mr. Donovan's firm, the Schiavone Construction Co., had felt pressured into making contributions to the Reagan campaign. But the report said there was no evidence of direct involvement by Mr. Donovan, and no evidence the federal election laws prohibiting corporate contributions to campaigns had been violated.

At fund-raising events in New Jersey, Mr. Donovan got to know both Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, and impressed them with his effectiveness and loyalty.

TV Crews Found AliveinElSalvador

SAN SALVADOR - Six television crew members have been found blindfolded but unharmed after falling into leftist guerrilla hands in fierce fighting near the town of Suchitoto, the army said.

Troops found the six men working for NBC and Britain's In-dependent Television News — sitting close to the main Suchitoto-San Salvador highway Tuesday. The army said the journalists spent Monday night at an insurgent stronghold near Suchitoto after being held by the rebels.



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Rights Law

By Herbert H. Denton

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — President Reagan has signed a 25-year extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 in a ceremony that brought the leaders of the major civil rights groups to the White House for the first time in his administration.

Mr. Reagan used the occasion Tuesday to declare himself an unswerving defender of the right to vote, calling it "the crown jewel of American liberties." He also attempted to diminish

the significance of his differences with civil rights groups. "Yes, there are differences over how to attain the equality we seek for all our people," Mr. Reagan said.
"And sometimes amidst all the

overblown rhetoric, the differences tend to seem bigger than they are. But actions speak louder than words. This legislation proves our unbending commitment to voting rights. It also proves that differences can be settled in the spirit of good will and good faith."

But black leaders who attended said afterward that it had been difficult to secure Mr. Reagan's endorsement and indicated that they did not believe that his support signaled any significant change in Mr. Reagan's civil rights position.

Hooks Skeptical

Benjamin L. Hooks, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, praised Mr. Reagan for "belated-iy" supporting the measure but said, "I don't think it indicates any change of heart at all." He added that the Justice Department has "systematically rolled back en-forcement of civil rights legisla-

Jesse Jackson, president of Operation PUSH, was even more re-

"We're glad, we celebrate the ex-tension of the Voting Rights Act, but if it is extended and not en-forced, it is merely an Indian trea-ty. The focus now shifts from Cap-tical Hill to the Justice Department," he said.

First enacted in the Johnson administration, the Voting Rights Act was responsible for gaining millions of blacks in the South the right to vote and, as a result, substantially rearranging the political picture. One key provision, for ex-ample, requires the federal government to supervise elections in all or parts of 22 states, mainly in the South, that have poor minority voting records.

Berkeley Follows San Francisco in **Outlawing Pistols**

The Associated Press

BERKELEY, Calif. — The
Berkeley City Council has outlawed possession of pistols, but officials say the law will not be enforced until its legality is reviewed. Final approval was given Tues-

day, following a similar vote by San Francisco on Monday. Asked why the council enacted

the law now rather than awaiting an expected challenge to San Francisco's ordinance, council member /eronika Fukson said, "I think we all felt that other cities have to support what is happening in San Francisco. That says a number of things to the state Legislature and should say to San Francisco that We're not going to leave you out on a limb in the test case."

Once enforcement begins in Berkeley, violation will bring up to ing the House-Senate conference six months in jail and up to a \$500 that will be called later this year to fine. Pistol owners in Berkeley have at least 90 days to get rid of

Exempt from the Berkeley law are police, licensed security gnards, military personnel, antique gmi collectors, dealers who keep guns at a licensed store and those licensed to carry a concealed weap-

Reagan Signs Lawyer for Victims of Jet Crash Extension of Says Cockpit Instrument Defective By Richard Witkin "Mine is also toppled," said the

dia is not a defendant. The hear-

ings are being conducted in U.S. District Court here before Judge

Night Flight

The crash occurred on a flight to Dubai in the United Arab

Emirates. The plane, taking off in

the dark, was put into a gentle turn

to the right to pick up a radio

beam the pilot was to follow. When the pilot reached the desired

heading he rolled the plane back to the left. But, under theories

espoused not only by the plaintiffs'

lawyers but also by the Indian gov-

ernment's court of inquiry, the at-

titude indicator remained in a po-

sition showing the right wing low.
The captain evidently did not cross-check at that juncture with a

similar instrument on the co-pilot's

side or with a standby indicator

between them, and continued to

said, according to the recorder re-

"My instruments!" the pilot

James M. Fitzgerald.

New York Times Service

SEATTLE — Design defects in a key cockpit instrument helped cause a Boeing 747 jetliner crash in India in 1978, according to a law yer for more than 160 of the 213 persons killed in the crash.

At a pretrial hearing Tuesday on damage suits growing out of the crash, the lawyer, Lee S. Kreindler of New York, said that the instrument malfunctioned on 27 occasions before its final failure in the takeoff from Bombay. He maintained that the instrument, which a pilot uses to determine whether the plane's wings and fusciage are parallel to the ground if he cannot or chooses not to fly with visual reference to the ground, had been negligently designed and put into ser-

Keith Gerrard, representing the Boeing Co., said there was no evidence of faulty design or failures of the attitude instrument. He said that only intimidation of potential witnesses had prevented confirmation of previous charges that the captain had been drinking the night before the fatal (light, The accident occurred on New Year's Day, 1978.

Other defendants are the instrument's maker, Lear Siegler, and the Rockwell International Corp., manufacturer of an instrumentfailure warning system whose per-

Dutch Commission Suggests Changes In Social Security

THE HAGUE - A government commission Wednesday proposed sweeping changes in the social security system that has made the Netherlands one of the world's most advanced welfare states.

The commission urged in its ad-visory report to the Cabinet an end to automatic biannual cost-of-living wage increases and and end to the linkages between net minimum wages and net minimum welfare payments and between civil service salaries and private sector earn-

The commission members, who are mainly leading industrialists and former politicians from the major parties, also called for tougher rules for the unemployed, who presently are obliged to seek work only of a similar or higher status than their last employment. and a more attractive tax package for industry with relaxed rules on the use of foreign capital.

The commission also urged a return to free wage bargain nght to strike for civil servants, and said the government's power to impose wage restraint should be

The report was immediately condemned by the 1.1 millionmember Netherlands Trade Union Confederation as weighted in favor of industry. But Premier Andreas A.M. van Agt said it would strongly influence the formation of new coalition government after the Sept. 8 elections.



PALACE HOTEL GSTAAD SWITZERLAND Phond: 030/83131 Telex 922 222 The leading Hotels of the World

covered from the wreckage. that later crashed. Boeing Co. Admits Illegal Payments To Sell 35 Aircraft; Fine Is \$450,000

WASHINGTON — The Boeing Co. pleaded guilty Wednesday to concealing more than \$7 million in illegal commissions to sell 35 airplanes to foreign countries and it agreed to pay \$450,000 in criminal fines and costs.

In a plea bargain worked out with the Justice Department, the giant aircraft manufacturer pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court to 40 counts of filing false statements with the U.S. Export-Import Bank in connection with its financing of Boeing's sales to airlines in Spain. Lebanon, Honduras and the Dominican Republic in the early

Under the plea bargain, Boeing agreed to pay \$400,000 in criminal fines and \$50,000 in costs to cover government's investigation of The 40 separate charges

stemmed from loan documents filed by Boeing with the Export-Import Bank falsely certifying that only regular commissions had been paid to Boeing's regular sales igents.
The government charged that

Cholera in Philippines

The Associated Press ZAMBOANGA, Philippines At least four people have died in an outbreak of what was thought to be Asian cholera on the remote southern island of Pangutaran in the Sulu Archipelago, health officials said Wednesday.

ing pleaded guilty occurred before passage in 1976 of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which makes it a separate criminal offense for U.S. corporations to pay illegal commissions on the sales of their products abroad. MP Seeks Arms

For U.K. Police

LONDON - The government

was urged Wednesday to arm the police as one of the country's biggest manhunts continued for a gunman suspected of killing three men, two of them policemen. Opposition Labor politician John Ryman said he had asked

Home Secretary William Whitelaw to make a statement to Parliament on the recent murders of the two unarmed policemen in Yorkshire, adding: "The object is to persuade the Home Secretary to arm all police officers on duty."

British police are not armed unless on special protection duties or in emergencies such as this manhunt in which over 800 policemen are combing fields and woods around the north Yorkshire town of Malton in search of the gun-

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mark were reported ready Wednesday to bring Turkey before the Eutopean Human Rights Commission for alleged political tored circumstances. suppression and torture of prisoner by the current military regime. Diplomatic sources said an anhouncement of the action may be

nade Thursday. There was no iminediate confirmation here, but in Stockholm sources said a statement was imminent. According to Norwegian newspapers, legal experts from the five countries, who met in Oslo earlier this month, have reached the con-

case against Turkey. The Human Rights Commission was created by the 21 nations of the European Council, a consultative assembly of parliamentarians based in Strasbourg. The commission watches over the European Convention on Human Rights and reports complaints to the Human Rights Tribunal and the Ministeri-

dission that the available evidence

offers a watertight legal basis for a

al Committee for further action.

Be Richard Halloran tician, and he knows how to han-He said. "When Mr. Price wants WASHINGTON — The staff of no say no.

Members of the committee staff are powerful for several reasons. are solder and more experienced than the young men and women who are attracted to Capitol Hill, work for several years and then leave. And military officers serve in the Pentagon for three vears, then move on.

Mr. Ford, 55, who has been on A-veteran congressional official the staff since 1965, said of the military aides, "Our corporate memory is better than theirs." differed, saying: "The staffers just 9. Either way, there is widespread agreement that members of the

Most Influential Member The staff member who draws committee's professional staff have: the most comment is Anthony R. more infinence on military Battista, 44, a specialist in mathebudgets, weapons and research matics, acrospace matters and na-val weapons. He is considered briland development than do mem-bers of the committee itself. That ential people in Washington in deand perhaps the most influential termining the military posture of staff member by nearly everyone.

timate the influence of Tony Battista," a lobbyist said. "If you want your weapons program, you'd better have him aboard." Mr. Battista works primarily for the subcommittee on Research and Development, which decides which weapons programs will be started. Mr. Ford said of him: Tony is influential and he tends to be very forceful and positive in his views.

But he is no more influential than tee members. But many feel, as does a longtime lobbyist, that the staff director, John L Ford, "is the de facto chairman of the commitany other key staffer." Formerly, the committee had only legislative oversight, while the Appropriations Committee voted military funds. Today, having pern Mr. Ford demes this and says that many people do not realize that "Mr. Price is a very good polisnaded Congress to give it more power, the Armed Services Committee must authorize most expenditures before an appropriation

can be approved. Documents Restricted

The professional staff receives reams of highly classified and technical documents from the Defense Department, defense contractors and research organizations. But members of a congressman's staff, even with proper clearances, usually cannot see them and the congressman himself can look at

them only under carefully moni-Much of the committee's work goes on behind closed doors and a congressmen cannot bring in a specialist on his personal staff to advise him.

The committee staff may be more cohesive than most because, unlike most staffs on Capitol Hill, it is not divided into majority and minority sections, on the theory that national defense should be nonpartisan. Congressional aides who relish a political fight are eagerly anticipat-

two houses' versions of the 1983 Defense Authorization Bill. Much of the bargaining will be done by staff specialists. While the Senate Armed Services staff is considered bright and able, it is younger and less experienced; the Republicans got control of the Senate only 18 months ago.

reconcile differences between the

Hope for Missile Cuts

Ronald Reagan gambled in putting off for nearly 18 months his return to the strategic arms negotiating table. He figured to use the time to crank up a big arms-building program. What happened, however, was that large swaths of his public, American and European, became restless. As a result, although Mr. Reagan has been getting most of what he has sought so far in arms, he has had to mollify sentiment for a "freeze," sentiment that would hinder precisely the buildup he believes is essential to erase a putative Soviet missile lead and to make Moscow take his

negotiating proposals seriously.

This is the context in which Mr. Reagan has been striding eagerly toward the table he turned away from earlier. He reached it Tues-day when START talks with the Soviets, aimed at the reduction rather than just the limitation of the nuclear weapons the two sides aim at each other, opened in Geneva.

The administration is not pleased to have the freeze movement on its back. It fears the Soviets will be encouraged to hang tough to see whether Mr. Reagan can keep his public with him into 1984. Still, the pressure on the president may not be altogether a bad thing - and not simply because it may compensate for the departure of Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the leading administration proponent of a moderate reading of President Reagan's strategic policy. The president brought much of his difficulty on himself; it

took him about a year, for instance, to start adjusting his public utterances to political realities and to drop the impossible conditions he had set for resuming arms talks namely, that Washington first close the perceived Soviet missile lead and that Moscow first reform its international conduct. Even now there is legitimate debate about the

premise on which he is entering START.

The premise is that the Soviets have a "bulge," especially in the highly accurate land-based missiles theoretically suitable for a first strike. The administration hopes to induce Moscow to yield that advantage; in exchange it would forgo some part of its new weapons plans. The Kremlin takes another view, acknowledging its lead in the branch of special administration concern but arguing that Americans excel in branches of special Soviet concern and that overall the two sides stand at rough parity. Its negotiating stand reflects this no-bulge premise. For all of the administration's anxieties

about the peace movements, it does not ap-pear to face anything like the opposition to SALT-2 that Ronald Reagan helped organize and rode to the White House. That means Mr. Reagan has the opportunity to test his negotiating strategy. In urging the Soviets to look carefully at his proposals, he promised to look carefully at theirs. Therein lies a basis for hope that, no matter how far apart the two sides are as they begin START, they can come closer as the talks go on.

Reagan's Caribbean Fizzle

From THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The air is running out of the Caribbean Basin Initiative, for three reasons: President Reagan and aides show little sign of caring; as the November election nears, the power of protectionist lobbies grows; liberals and moderates suspect the plan is just a cover for new military aid to El Salvador.

The story is sadly familiar. Time and again the United States has proclaimed itself ready

to foster growth and stability in its backyard. Enthusiasm lasts about six months, until full measure is taken of the resistance to anything that costs money or risks jobs.

President Reagan's plan was indeed bold. It envisioned benefiting 22 million people in 33 countries with trade preferences, investment incentives and \$350 million in emergency aid (including \$128 million for El Salvador). Preferential tariffs would be a break with American practice, but they confirm Reagan's faith in free-market development.

The heady broth quickly chilled in Congress. Two wars, a presidential voyage and the Haig resignation have been distracting. Even so, the initiative was never shown even a fraction of the ardor Reagan gave to selling AWACS to Saudi Arabia. Contrary to the in-terests of the Caribbeans (or of Americans, for that matter), the administration meekly yielded to sugar import quotas. The great initiative sits stalled in the Senate Finance Committee and is under attack from many sides.

Caribbean leaders still expect deeds to match Reagan's words. Their need is under-scored by the plight of Costa Rica, an insol-vent yet stable democracy. The country's troubles stem from its own mistakes and from sinking coffee prices, soaring energy costs and the liberality of foreign banks, to whom it now owes \$3.2 billion.

In Washington last week, President Luis Alberto Monge heard the usual pieties about hemispheric solidarity. Maybe he will be helped before he must settle accounts with the International Monetary Fund. Congress in fact took the unusual step of expressly earmarking \$20 million as emergency aid to Cos-ta Rica last winter. But the money has yet to be disbursed; what was meant as a gesture of solidarity is now hostage to the IMF deal.

If President Reagan really cares about the region, he has about two months of legislative time in which to prove it.

Other Editorial Opinion

An Urgent Job for Shultz

The message behind [Tuesday] night's communiqué from the Europeans is plain and probably the better for its plainness: The components of the Western alliance are drifting apart. Mutual distrust, straight nationalism and economic nationalism bred of economic fear are coming between them and are threatening the principle of free and fair trade on which their unrivaled prosperity was once based. This is a consequence which the unpleasant process of eradicating Western inflation, of reconciling Western expectations with Western economic performance, cannot be allowed to have; and this is why the "gencommunique is the most pressing duty facing the new U.S. secretary of state.

-The Financial Times (London).

In suitably diplomatic language, the Europeans are telling President Reagan that he is not only failing to keep his side of the Versailles summit bargain but is also riding roughshood over his allies' economic interests. Europe and America are now on the brink of a potentially grave breakdown of trust. American economic policies are helping to prolong a recession which is in turn undermining — as the steel case shows — the free trading system to which the West is suppos-edly committed. President Reagan had better wake up quickly. If he continues to act as if America were an economic island, he will

rapidly find that it has become one.

—The Guardian (London).

After Haig's Departure [A current] reassessment of American Mid-

dle East policy may lead to a new American understanding of the present dangers and the importance of prompt remedies.

President Reagan's foreign policy has so far proved to be a confused stumbling from one issue to the next, and the surprising change of secretary of state does not strengthen belief that the world's mightiest nation will adopt an orderly and wise foreign policy.

We doubt that Mr. Shultz will have much disagreement with the president's tough line toward the Soviet Union. Both know a bit

-Helsingin Sanomai (Helsinki).

about bargaining from their labor relations days. Both are likely to see clearly that the Soviets have yielded almost nothing to our complaints about repression in Poland and meddling in Central America. On economic affairs, both are essentially non-interventionist. Mr. Reagan tilts toward Israel and Mr. Shultz is said to tilt toward the Arabs, but that is not necessarily a bad thing when you consider that the United States has had a consciously ambivalent foreign policy toward the Middle East for years. At any rate, both

ment, given its formidable military presence on the ground and its vital security interest. We have comi icy management in the Reagan administra-tion. Mr. Reagan has hired himself a firstclass manager. More to the point, he has made it clear that he, the president, is the

must know there can be no solution to the

present Lebanon crisis without Israel's agree-

man in charge.

—The Wall Street Journal (New York).

A Lesson for Argentina

Argentina's share of the Falkland aftermath is a textbook example of the shocking consequences that ensue when political and mili-tary power are concentrated in a single hand. Whether the country will draw all the appropriate conclusions from the lesson seems questionable when the public rejoicing that accompanied the start of Galtieri's adventure is recalled. But once the emotions have cooled, Argentina and its policies are unlikely ever to be quite the same again.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Spooks Flee the Condos

Apartment dwellers who have suddenly been forced either to buy their apartments or find somewhere else to live aren't the only people affected by the condo craze. The FBI is hurting, too. It says it has had to move out of many of its secret apartments, which it uses to monitor the activities of foreign agents, because they have been converted to condominiums. The problem is especially acute in cities like New York, Washington, Chicago and San Francisco, where there are high concentrations of foreign agents. In some cases, the foreign agents have bought the same apartments the FBI has vacated. -Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

JULY 1: FROM OUR PAGES 50 AND 75 YEARS AGO

1907: Bathing Suits in New York

NEW YORK - Bathing suits may be worn in New York, anywhere in Broadway, Fifth Avenue or Coney Island. This is the official reply of the corporation counsel, Mr. Ellison, to Police Commissioner General Bingham's inquiry on behalf of the Rockaway Taxpayers' Association, which asked him "How far can bathing suits go in the area of use and as to the material, as a legally sufficient costume?" The police are not censors of public morals, says Mr. Ellison, and citizens can dress as they please as long as their attire is not a disguise or a breach of public decency. Meanwhile, the street cleaning strike is still serious and garbage heaps are appearing in the West Side residence district.

1932: Prince Advises the Empire

LONDON - The Prince of Wales, confined to bed under doctor's orders with a chill in the stomach, was unable to attend the Cana-dian Dominion Day dinner here at which he was to have made the principal speech. His speech, however, was read by Prince George and proved a surprise in that the Prince of Wales appeared to take sides publicly in the matter of domestic and imperial policies. He considered the question whether at the Ottawa conference Great Britain should strive for an empire economic bloc with a high tariff wall against the rest of the world, or merely seek a mildly preferential agreement leaving the way clear to extend trade outside the empire. The Prince took the latter view.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Charmen KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chauma

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So Who's in Charge Now?

By James Reston

have to be a great admirer of Al Haig to recognize that he was virtually insulted out of the State Department. In some ways he asked for it, and maybe he should have been fired or never hired, but the way they

got rid of him was shabby.
Small incidents sometimes tell big stories. On President Reagan's recent trip around Europe, where Haig is more popular than he is at home, it was made clear to him by trivial slights that he should stay out of the president's limelight.

The purpose was clear and fair enough. This was the president's first trip to Europe and his staff did not want him to appear in Haig's shadow.
The point is so obvious that you would assume it might have been handled with a word to the secretary, without relegating him to an inferior place on the president's plane or excluding him from the reception lines. Haig's mistake — he had made it

repeatedly from the beginning — was to take these incidents as an affront to him personally and the authority of his office. It is a very old tragedy in Washington: People fail in politics and the press when they begin to think they are what they, for a short while, merely represent.

But this dodges the main points.
There were differences in the admin-

WASHINGTON - You don't istration about how to handle the wars in the Falklands and Lebanon. The president didn't handle them. And knowing that he wouldn't or couldn't Reagan's principal aides

went off on their own. While Haig was insisting that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, no mat-ter how brutal, might finally lead to the destruction of the military pres-ence of the PLO in Beirut and the possibility of a negotiated settlement of the Palestinian problem, the vice president and the secretary of defense were in Saudi Arabia denouncing Israel. The new head of the National Security Council, Judge Clark, was giving the same message to the Saudi ambassador in Washington.

ambassator in washington.

The same problem existed over
U.S. policy on the Soviet-European
gas pipeline. At the European summit meeting. President Reagan did not tell the allies that he proposed to blacklist U.S. companies or their Enropean licensees who cooperated in the pipeline project.

But with Harg out of town seeing Andrei Gromyko in New York, the president brushed aside the State Department's argument that this would infuriate the allies without hurting the Soviets. So Reagan ordered the embargo, just a few days before starting to try to reach a strategic nuclear arms agreement with Moscow.

One line runs through all this tangle of personality and policy and ends up in the Oval Office: The human and political problems were never faced with candor or even with

courtesy, only with nonchalance.

The irony is that President Reagan's staff manipulated all this in the hope of making the skipper look presidential — and ended up by making him look ineffectual. Clark gave the Saudi ambassador

his own view of the Lebanon crisis. Vice President Bush told the Saudis what he thought of the invasion of Lebanon. Haig, who believes in lines of command, offered to resign precisely what the Californians in the White House expected and wanted. This was all very clever, but now

This was all very clever, but now that Al Haig is gone, what is left? Wally Stoessel, the deputy secretary of state, will be leaving at the end of the year, as promised. George Shultz has asked Larry Eagleburger, the undersecretary for political affairs, to stay on, and Eagleburger, as usual, has agreed. But the problem remains. The president may be more "com-The president may be more "com-fortable" with Shultz than with Haig, and now more "in charge" of foreign policy with his California buddies.

But, as we say around here at the changing of the guard, what will he do since he is now "in charge"?

The New York Times.



Count On Shultz By Hobart Rowen

W ASHINGTON — What kind of a man is George P. Shultz and what kind of a secretary of state will to be? It has been said in the past few lays — presumably to show he differs from Alexander Haig — that hultz is a team player who will get any with Ronald Reagan's cromies the White House Shults are the control of the contro fers from Alexander Haig — that Shultz is a team player who will get along with Ronald Reagan's cromes in the White House. Shultz said on

which I covered him as secretary of

labor, head of the Office of Manage-

it," Shultz told Ziegler. Whereupon,

stick to it. He was actively espousing a downgrading of the size of government long before Reagan came to Washington. "As far as I'm concerned," he likes to say, "the free market is a very good problem solver. Nobody has invented a better one."

As a monetarist he is not as single-

minded as Treasury Undersecretary

Beryl Sprinkel. He will not necessari-

ly buy the Treasury's current effort to

make the Federal Reserve Board the scapegoat for high interest rates. His attitudes on many foreign poli-

cy issues are not well known, but on

international economic issues there

will not be much difference from

on's economic czar is "integrity."

bloc than risig was able to.

The difference in style can be all important. Where Haig was flamboy ant and volatile, Shuitz is modest an unflappable. Haig tends to be dra matic, but Shuitz is bland, some would say dull. Haig is the command. the mnouncement of his appointment, "I believe I can be sympatice" with Reagan's views and lieutenants. And the reaches a serious sympatics are the sympatics of the sympatics of the sympatics of the sympathetic of the symp er, snapping orders. But out of his in-dustrial relations experience, Shultz is pragmatist, not an ideologue. But Shultz is a professional with a a negotiator and conciliator. lot of class and character. Anyone who thinks he will display blind loyalty does not know the man

Middle East policy is a tender issue that will be closely examined during Shultz's confirmation hearings in The word that comes to my mind mid-July. Shultz's view is that Reagan when I think of the five years during and Haig have tilted too close to Israel. His business dealings as head of the huge Bechtel complex indicate, as . ment and Budget, secretary of the Treasury and finally President Nixwell, a pro-Arab stance.

The problem is that with Haig gone there would appear to be no strongly pro-Israeli voice in the Reagan Cabi-Shultz was a team player when he swallowed his deep opposition to net. And whatever Prime Minister government interference with the private sector and went along with Nix-Begin's overkill in Lebanon, America must guard against a pro-Arab tilt so on's startling wage and price controls in August, 1971. He once told me he strong that American interests in the Middle East are not well served. That is a job to which Shultz what-

believes controls play into a weakness of the American character. But when Nixon asked him, as secever his views as a private citizen and businessman, must devote himself. I suspect he will bend over backward retary of the Treasury, to turn the Internal Revenue Service loose on individuals Nixon wanted to discredit to preserve traditional ties to Israel.
And he may be in a unique position
to influence the Saudis and other socalled "moderate" Arab states. during the Watergate crisis, Shultz refused, earning a taped Nixon reference to him as a "candy-ass."

Early in 1972, when growing unem-

It will not be the first time Shultz has had to take over a high post at a time of unrest. In 1972 he inherited from Treasury Secretary John Connally a mood of worldwide distrust of ployment was a worry, the Nixon press secretary, Ron Ziegler, asked him to pose with a chart drawn so it would exaggerate a small monthly jobless dip (from 5.9 to 5.7 percent). "It's a dishonest chart and I won't do it." Shulte told Ziegler When't do American international economic policy after the Nixon "shock" of 1971, which tore the dollar loose from it." Shultz told Ziegler. Whereupon, Ziegler posed with the chart. Shultz is a mainstream, traditional Republican economist with monetarist leanings. "Steady as you go" is his favorite phrase, meaning that one should set out a cautious course and stick to it. He was actively espousing a downgranding of the size of governits gold-based moorings.
His proposed reforms of the mone

tary system won the friendship of Helmut Schmidt and Valery Giscard d'Estaing at the time they were finance ministers. "The religious ward have ended," Schmidt said, and Giscard, complimenting Shultz, said; "The tune is different."

Time will tell whether a conserve tive Republican economist can such ceed where generals and diplomats have failed. But Shultz could turn out to be the strong man of the Cabinet; with a voice that extends beyond foreign policy to his old preserve of eco-nomics, which these days cannot be

divorced from foreign policy.

When Shultz left the Treasury to take over as Nixon's economic czar, an associate said: "George never really leaves a job, he takes it with him."

Is the Purpose to Fight the Kremlin or to Compete With It?

NEW YORK — After President Reagan's speeches to the United Nations and the British Parliament attacking the legitimacy of the Soviet regime and calling for a global campaign to undermine it, a prominent American television commentator observed that the president's rhetoric toward the Soviet Union was harsher than his actions. This indulgent judg-ment obscures the fact that the rhetoric is not cost-free for America and that the administration's conflicting actions toward the Soviet

Union reflect a confusion of purposes. Toward what end is Reagan driving in his conduct of relations with the Soviet Union? One day he speaks of negotiations to bring the ition under control other days he calls for a crusade to bring the Soviet system to its knees, for economic war-fare, for maximizing the Kremlin's troubles in Eastern Europe, for playing on the nationalist sentiment of Soviet minorities.

Negotiations with Moscow to stabilize and moderate the competition in strategic nuclear weapons are at long last beginning, but no one can expect them to be productive when at the same time the administration seeks to bring about the collapse of the Soviet system.

It is imperative, given the confusion of purposes, that Americans think through where government's actions and policies are taking them and whether these serve the national interest.

There is cumulative anger and apprehension about Soviet conduct. The repressiveness of the Soviet system at home is an offense against the human spirit. The Kremlin has shown little restraint in its military buildup and in its exploi-tation of conflicts in the Third World. The invasion of Afghanistan was a brutal violation of norms of international conduct. All this is

existing weapons do.
Put briefly, the proposals envision

a two-step process. In Phase I, both countries would

reduce the total number of warheads on their ballistic missiles to equal lev-

els at least one-third below the pres-

ent number — to about 5,000 war-heads each. Not more than half of

these warheads could be placed on land-based missiles, the rest on sub-marines. These reductions would take

In Phase II, some time in the fu-

ture, America would seek equal ceil-

ings on other kinds of strategic weap-

on systems (these other systems are undefined) and on ballistic missile payloads — in both cases, ceilings

lower than current American levels.

Cruise missiles and bombers would

also eventually be limited equitably.

To these proposals the president added sensible words about Ameri-

can willingness to listen to Soviet

counterproposals and about not rul-

ing out the control of any weapon. In

his words, "Everything is on the table." And he promises not to un-dercut SALT-2 if the Russians don't.

The Soviet Union's reaction was

predictably unenthusiastic. The

American proposals, it said, were un-

fair: They would reduce systems cen-tral to Soviet security while having

less impact on U.S. weaponry. Three-

place as soon as possible.

By Marshall D. Shulman policy will be different. Whatever strains and properly subject to criticism and condemnacosts may be entailed. Soviet leaders will fur-ther increase military programs in response to America's. The prospect for any serious arms tion. But there is a difference between firmness in defense of American interests against Soviet

expansionism, and a provocative, belligerent crusade to bring down the Soviet system. There has been a "hidden agenda" in policies arged by the extreme right even before the

beginning of the Reagan administration.

Punitive actions against Moscow were taken by the Carter administration after the trumpedup trial and sentencing of the dissident Anatoli Shcharansky, the "discovery" of a Soviet brigade in Cuba, the invasion of Afghanistan and the exile of the physicist Andrei Sakharov to Gorki, and by the present administration after

the crackdown on the Solidarity movement. Diplomatic contacts have been drastically reduced; restrictions on economic relations have been progressively tightened, except for shipments of grain, exempted for domestic political reasons: cultural academic and scientific exchanges have been reduced, and almost all the Il limited cooperative programs set up a decade ago have been dismantled. Washington has talked of military cooperation with China. Ratification of SALT-2 was shelved after seven years of talks. America has sought to force the pace of the nuclear military competition.

Right-wingers who want to move step by irrevocable step toward a confrontation have supported these measures, the aim being to set the stage for an ideologically driven campaign to force either capitulation on American terms or collapse of the Soviet regime by exploiting its serious economic problems and its related troubles in Eastern Europe.

However, the more probable effect of this

Reagan ban on the use of U.S. pipeline technology in European trade with Moscow. Alliances with Western Europe and Japan will be severe-ly strained. Only China will cheer America on. It is unlikely that the present Soviet regime can be overthrown by such policies. Even if it were, there are no grounds for believing it would be replaced by one that was more democratic. Most Soviet dissidents have eschewed a revolutionary course because they believe the alternative, if it came about in this way, would be more nationalistic and more repressive.

control negotiations - as distinguished from

propagandistic posturing by both sides — will lurther diminish, while both sides will deploy new weapon systems that are less verifiable and

The Soviet Union's conduct can be expected

to be more combative in response to the U.S.

challenge to its very existence. Every problem

America faces in its foreign policy will be more

difficult and more dangerous. Future Soviet leaders cannot avoid feeling that the option of a more constructive relationship has been fore-

closed. The military and political-police bu-

reaucracies will be further strengthened, and

there will be an increase in the repressiveness

The allies regard with apprehension this

trend in American policy, as exemplified by the

less stable than present systems.

that Americans wish to see eased.

If we accept that the paramount and most urgent problem in relations with the Soviet Union is to bring the nuclear military competition

under more rational control, it follows that the primary U.S. objective must be to negotiate se-riously with the Kremlin's present and future leaders, without linkage to other actions of the regime, however reprehensible they be.

The relationship is fundamentally competitive. The question is how to manage that competition in a way that best protects American security, interests and values.

If the United States succeeds in reducing the danger of nuclear war by maintaining a stable

military balance at more moderate levels, there is no doubt that it can compete effectively in every other way. It will have the advantage in the political contests, provided it recognizes more clearly than now that the primary causes of instability in the world are not created by the Soviet Union, however much it may seek to exploit them wherever they arise. And if the long-term purpose is to move

toward a less dangerous and more constructive: relationship, Americans must consider what combination of incentives and constraints will lead future generations of Soviet leaders to see self-interest in conduct that is less repressive at home and more responsible abroad.

The policy of so-called détente was too imprecise and too inconsistently applied to be a useful model. The Soviet Union and the United States both have choices to make.

The writer is professor of international relations and director of the Russian Institute at Columbia University. He was special adviser on Saviet affairs to Secretaries of State Cyrus R. Vance and Edmund S. Muskie, and he is author of the forth coming book "Reason and Realism: U.S. Foreign Policy and the Soviet Union." He contributed this. comment to The New York Times.

The Case for an Interim Freeze on Strategic Weapon Systems .WASHINGTON — As arms con-trol negotiations begin in Ge-

By Gerard Smith The writer was chief U.S. negotiator in arms limitation talks from 1969 to 1972. This is the second of two articles.

neva, the stated purpose of President Reagan's arms control proposals is to improve the "stability" of the strate-gic balance. But it is not at all clear cow said, rests in its intercontinental ballistic missile force, which Reagan would sharply reduce, but only onethat they would accomplish this purpose, especially since during the years fourth of U.S. strategic forces are land-based. Moscow claimed, too, that the proposals would put off to that the president admits may be necessary to negotiate a new arms conagreement the United States prean uncertain future control over the sumably would be building missile systems that would threaten the Sovi-U.S. weapon systems of most concern to it: bombers and Cruise missiles. et Union's missiles even more than

What the Russians fear is that the proposals would allow for the development of new weapons that could only result in a less stable balance.

President Reagan's proposals aim at ending the escalating spiral toward more and more dangerous weapons, as well as reducing the risk that in a deep crisis either side might feel so vulnerable to surprise attack that it. would strike first. But his plan would leave dangerous loopholes that would let both countries sprint ahead in the use of more sophisticated technology.

The proposals would not limit the number of warheads on each Soviet missile, and as a result would allow the Russians to amply target the smaller number of U.S. missiles that would be deployed once Phase I went into effect. It is therefore hard to see how the plan would aliay concerns that U.S. ICBMs are unduly vulnerable to Soviet surprise attack.

The Reagan proposals would also allow American advances that can only seem unsettling to strategic planners in Moscow. The Russians would be asked to reduce the number of their ICBMs, but the United States would be free to increase the number of warheads per missile, by deploying the MX, aimed at the Soviet Union's reduced ICBM force. It seems worth pointing out that SALT-2 would not have permitted

fourths of Soviet nuclear power, Mos- course now would be to ratify SALT- to prevent the development of new, 2 and, with its ceilings nailed down, move on to reductions which, in addition to setting lower overall levels for missiles and warheads, would limit the number of warheads each missile can contain. But the proposed MX missile deployment plan called Dense Pack would not be consistent with

> Already administration officials are saying that not every proviso of SALT-2 need be lived up to. This is a dilemma that the administration will soon have to resolve.

What is needed, in the meantime,

to its promise not to undercut that pact. Certainly the prospects for reaching a new agreement will be somewhat brighter if the administration and Congress decide not to de-ploy the MX in a way that would be inconsistent with SALT-2.

SALT-2 and may not even be consistent with the 1972 treaty sharply limiting anti-ballistic missiles.

Better still would be a decision to modernize the missile force in some other way - perhaps to shift a larger part of it out to sea.

The arms control process has a dynamic of its own, and these gloomy prospects of destabilization may be dispelled if Reagan can put aside destabilizing weapons is an interim freeze on all strategic nuclear syspublic posturing and pursue START negotiations in earnest. No man chosen to be head of his government and state can remain indifferent to the tems. Failing that, further destabilization might be prevented by a congressional resolution endorsing SALT-2 or firmly holding the administration possibility of a special place in history that would be reserved for the cemaker who succeeded in curb-

> President Reagan seems ideally. placed to negotiate and assure full congressional support for any agree-ment that results from this round of strategic arms talks. He is said to be deeply and personally committed to making a success of START.

He should be given every chance. The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Lebanese Realities

Professor Nadav Safran's comment ("An Imaginative Solution for the Middle East, IHT, June 14) reflects considerable political wishful thinking. While he is correct that the Israeli move into Lebanon makes possible some political reconstitution of that country, and that urgent American peace initiatives are needed, it is naive to think that the defeat of the PLO military wing puts the Camp

David process on track again. Lebanon was never effectively unified, in the sense of common national identity. The majority of old Lebanese political parties opposed the existence of the state, and there were totally separate Moslem and Christian school systems long before the PLO and the Syrians moved in Prof. SALT-2 would not have permitted this to happen. The most prudent Safran fails to mention the concept of majority rule in his constitutional

suggestions; this is the thorniest issue — and the reason no Lebanese census was taken after the mid-1940's. Still, the Zimbabwe experience and

the effect of war-weariness offer some hope that a constituent assembly might produce a working constitution. Something would have to be done to disarm the roving political gangs, reform the traditional system of Lebanese political "bossism" and create more than a "small" Lebanese national army to keep order.

Far more dubious is Prof. Safran's contention that the PLO defeat and Syrian weakness will make Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the West Bank and Gaza Palestinians more amenable to an Israeli-U.S.-inspired settlement. PLO threats were hardly the primary reason for Camp David's failure to attract wide support. The PLO fol-lowing among West Bank mayors, some of whom have been clumsily

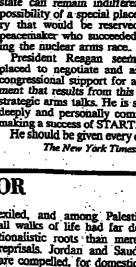
exiled, and among Palestinians in all walks of life had far deeper nationalistic roots than mere fear of reprisals. Jordan and Saudi Arabiaare compelled, for domestic reasons. to pay heed to Palestinian nationalism, not simply to PLO power.

Prof. F.S. PEARSON.

University of Missouri, St. Louis. Israeli Credibility

Regarding "Israelis Have Loss a Luster" (IHT, June 28): The truth is that Israel has gained credibility by its operation in Lebanon. It has gone all the way to Beirut to root out the terrorist organization that has been afflicting it for the better part of 20 years. The Lebanese know the Israelis are not in Lebanon to win territory but to ensure credible security.

H. PHILIPPE Corcelles, Switzerland,



ARTS/LEISURE

Dewhurst's 'Quixote': Scofield and a Bad Tilt

ONDON — Bill Bryden's Consider mob of stage muggers has long it been the National Theatre's greatest built in strength, though their special potential ventures onto other NT stages have proved somewhat less by arrimmphant. Now they're baith' in the wide open spaces of the Olivier with Keith Dewhurst's paticity, rambling, very occasionally magical adjustion of "Don Quixote" and it still has to be said that, for all the secontric wonders of Paul Scofield in the title role and Tony Haygarth as it is be faithfully downtroides. Sanche there is samething very lost-looking. this faithfully downtrodden Sancho, there is something very lost-looking

was a sometime very instruction of the company when they forsake their original home.

Certain images of Scopied and Haygarth on their wonderful tricycles we liked to be better the long and perilous journey downstage while an inventive that delight band belts out songs for their quest will doubtless live on, but for the three lines. ness decime arest, this is a disappointing and ramahackle canter through the novel. It is stated a would have been better perhaps, after "Guys and Dolls," to have had the courage of Scotleid's West End musical past and done "Man of La appear to be a Mancha"; instead we have a circus with Quixote as ringmaster, Sancho in the by Panza as his clown and not nearly enough other acts to fill the bill.

appear to the Panza as his clown and not nearly enough to the Panza as his clown and not nearly enough to the Panza as his clown and not nearly enough to the Panza as his clown and not nearly enough to the Panza are not an appear of an ambisernal briangular friendship, it most interesting. The time that the panza are not an appear of an agreement Coward had made with Lynn Routame and Alfred to to which the panza are not an agreement Coward had made with Lynn Routame and Alfred to to which the panza are not an agreement Coward had similar success to make names for themselves on Broadway; they became must detect the panza and the agreement was that when each had established must detect himself or herself as a star independently of the other two, Coward the panza and the agreement together.

bend over himself or herself as a star independently of the star independently of bend over himself or herself as a star independently of cather. Inevitably therefore, in this story of Otto who loves Gilda who loves be in a major that go beyond he Sandie and Leo who loves Otto, one starts looking for cines, lifelines that go beyond he Sandie and Leo who loves Otto, one starts looking for cines, lifelines that go beyond the Sandie and Otto and Leo are he Sandi and the play, and undoubtedly they do exist. Gilda and Otto and Leo are are "Arabase mable to live apart, and only at the very last are they able to live the first is together. On the road to that discovery, they leave behind a litter of the over a list nother human beings who anistakenly get in their selfish way, as well as a trail of lost pretenses about themselves.

Secretary 1. All three are at one stage of another highly and fashionably success-

y Secretary le trail of lost prefeases about memserves.

All three are at one stage or another highly and fashionably successof worldwide full. Orto as a painter, folida as an interior decorator and Leo as a
usernatural a playwright. Only Leo has much to say on the subject, however, and what
the Nitor in does say is pure Coward — live with your success, put up with its
tre the dollar incommeniances result in its iows, never complain, never explain. The dollar inconveniences, revel in its joys, never complain, never explain

incomes. It is a comesy about three people in love with themselves and each disclosure of other, it's also a play about biscanality, about success, and about the low survival of the fittest, all themes that were to hover over Coward's later di and valor writing but were never again to be explored in such detail. It's the only the time to one of his major comedies that he never played or directed in England, in the major and it's the most difficult to do well; an and it's the most difficult to do well; an antience expecting clenched coinsid side cigarette-held witticisms are instead led through a bittersweet triangular neuting. It is a proper to be prewar morality in which Coward's immensely puritanical Victierum torian unbringing was brought into head-on collision with the legacy of

fierent tonian upbringing was brought into head-on collision with the legacy of whether a 1920s' sexual and social liberation.

The triumph of Alan Strachan's new production is the awareness is merals and a that it's also a history of the 1930s. When Ian Ogilvy and Gary Bond 1 Shuit only (immaculately cast as Leo and Otto) come on for the last act in white ties county mail (minimaculately cast as 1 eo, and Otto) come on for the last act in white ties a min of the fand talls looking as if they've only just failed the understudy and title as a trends has lack Buchanan, you suddenly realize that Coward's unholy trio was an its old prematat, as securely looked together as the couple in Coward's "Red Peppers" these days and only with more money and a better script.

The property with more money and a better script.

The property rediantly unhappy turn the whole play comes together in all its social than a come and artistic confusion; if we get to see a more intelligent revival of this county measy play in our lifetime we'll be more than a little lucky.

At Hampstead, Jean-Claude Grumberg's "Dreyfus" (already acclaimed in Paris) is not another account of the celebrated miscarriage of French justice but rather the story of a group of Polish Jews in a village hall in 1930 rehearsing a play on the subject and trying to work out its relevance to them. That relevance is made all too clear by the arrival of a couple of the part hall their by the arrival of a couple of the part hall their by the arrival of a couple of the part hall their by the arrival of a couple of the part hall their by the arrival of a couple of the part hall their by the arrival of a couple of the part hall their by the arrival of a couple of the part hall their by the arrival of a couple of the part hall their by the part of pre-Nazi bully boys, but along the way the play seems uncertain whether to settle for history repeating itself, or for the more seductive notion of amateur actors at large.

in a strong cast, Alfred Molina is wonderfully funny as the unformal mix umate Dreyfus, while Gary Waldhorn and Tom Wilkinson are equally the limit strong. A play that starts off somewhere midway between Anouilh and Pirandello is in danger of ending up as another "Cabaret" without the internal to songs, but Tein Kenninski's manalation covers a lot of those cracks.

Lin Jianwei, left, performs with another dancer on China's team.

Chinese Dancer in U.S.

When asked about the possibili-ty that Mr. Lin had defected, Lyle

shion, president of Missis

want to know about it."

Ballet International, said, "We

The dancer was staying with

other contestants in a dormitory at

Millsaps College. "I understand he

did not return to the dorm after he

performed last night," said Don Meiners, executive vice president

of the competition.

em Said to Seek Asylum

JACKSON, Miss.—A dancer from the People's Republic of China who had been performing in the International Ballet Competition has requested political asylum in the United States, government sources say

sources say.

Competition officials, however

said only that Lin Jianwes, 24, had

been missing since his perform-

ition at the Jackson City Auditori-

Mr. Lin was turned over to the

U.S. Immigration and Naturaliza-tion Service and left Jackson early

Thesday, possibly on his way to the agency's New Orleans office,

the source Tuesday.

Edwin Chauvin Ir., director of

the agency in New Orleans, declin-

ed comment of the defection re-

ance Monday night in the competi-

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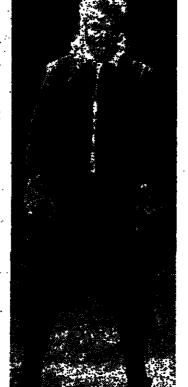
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The U.S. Case of the Sea-Turtle Shoes

By Joseph P. Fried New York Times Service NEW YORK — The shipment of more than 100 pairs of women's shoes had arrived at Kennedy Airport on a flight from Italy and was bound for a store in New York. Customs inspectors, noting that the shoes were made partly of a scale-patterned skin, referred

ment's Fish and Wildlife Service. The agents found that the skin was from a species of sea turtle listed as endangered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973 and that importation of the shoes — like the importation of any product made from animals the endangered list — was

them for further examination to

agents of the U.S. Interior Depart-

As a result, the shoes were eized and the Justice Department has filed a civil suit seeking perma-nent forfeiture, said Jo Davis, an assistant U.S. attorney, who described the case. It is yet another instance of the government's enforcing the principle that "one way to deter and halt the killing of endangered animals is to eliminate That many of those buying the existing international market abroad have not been knowledge-

for products made from such animals," she said.

But according to Hrach Kervanjian, president of the company that imported the shoes, the case is another example of an individual's having unwittingly run afoul of intricate government regulations in this instance the jungle of import restrictions under the Endangered Species Act. If he broke the law, "it was done unknowingly," Kervanjian said, adding, "I'm a businessman, not a 200 logist."

Unfamiliar With Law

Alan Levitt, a spokesman for the Fish and Wildlife Service, while stressing that he was not commenting on the particular case, agreed that Americans travelers and businesses importing animal products were often unfamiliar with the law. While acknowledging that it could be difficult for a layman to determine whether a certain product could legally be imported, he said that it was nevertheless the "responsibility of the traveler or commercial importer to assure he is knowledgeable about U.S. laws."

who is representing the govern-ment in the litigation over the turhoped to put one over on customs spectors - is clear from reports by federal authorities. Since 1973, Levitt estimated, \$5 million worth of goods have been seized because they were made from animals protected by the act. He added that the instances of scizures had tapered off considerably in recent

But Amos Eno, legislative direc-tor for wildlife of the National Audubon Society, said that the society was still very concerned about the amount of forbidden anim products coming into the United States. He said that "assertions that a lot of products are coming in undetected are valid" and that, largely because of budgetary rens, enforcement by the Fish and Wildlife Service was still limit-

Among the more common products that are seized, officials say, are shoes, handbags and belts made from turtle, crocodile or lizard skin; jewelry and scrimshaw of whale teeth and elephant tusks, and items made from leopard. tiger, jaguar and ocelot skin. Assistant U.S. Attorney Davis,

ber of cases. "Tve seized a leopardskin ring two ocelot coats, 55 croc-odile handbags, 2,500 dried lizard skins, a jaguar skin and a leopard skull," she said. More than 95 percent of the cases involving import violations end with the products' being forfeited

tle-skin shoes, has acted in a num-

to the government, the officials said, though civil fines are also possible. Criminal prosecution may be sought for repeat offenders or in cases of evidence of willful violation. Davis said that no such evidence

existed in the case of Kervanjian; she said his shoe company was a first offender, so the government action is in the civil courts. Kervaniian said he would fight the forfeiture and seek to have the shoes, which would have sold for less than \$100 a pair, returned to the company that produced them. A company representative has assured him, he said, that "it was legal to import this if the proper documentation is presented to cus-

If the shoes are forfeited they will probably be used for educational purposes — as are most forfeited endangered-species items - in training programs for Fish and Wildlife and Customs agents in museum displays or public exhibitions designed to spread awareness of the Endangered Spe-cies Act and the need for it. One thing is certain: The shoes will not be auctioned off by the govern-ment. "That," said Levitt, "is against the law."

Kabuki Spectacle With Lots of Stars Plays in New York

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The Grand Kabuki, called that because each play on the U.S. tour includes an unusually large number of star actors, has opened at the Metropolitan Opera House here.

Among the stars, Tamasaburo, 32, making his Western debut, is a superstar in female roles in Japan; Utaemon, 65, and Kanzaburo, 72, have been designated Living National Treasures.

The troupe remains in New York through July 10; several per-formances are sold out. The company will also perform in Knox-ville, Tenn., and at the Kennedy Center in Washington.

The opening night lasted almost four hours, with three plays. In the first, "The Thunder God," the title role was played by Ebizo, a direct descendant of Danjuro I, who first presented the play in 1684.

A Lyrical Prokofiev 'Marriage'

By William Weaver ational Herold Tribune

FLORENCE — In spite of strikes and defections (illness forced Zubin Mehta to cancel two concerts), the Maggio Musicale succeeded in presenting — as its final major event - an important and attractive opera production: the local premiere of Prokofiev's "Marriage in the Convent," also known as "The Duenna." the title of the Sheridan work on which the libretto was based. The performances, which ended Sunday night, were unhappily not well attended but the press was rightly fa-vorable, applauding this contri-bution of the Teatro Comunale to a greater aquaintance in Ita-ly with Prokofiev's theater.

Apart from "The Fiery An-el" and "The Love of the Three Oranges," Prokofiev operas are not well known in Italy. Some have been done rarely ("Marriage in the Convent" has had only one previous stage production, in Naples in 1959) and two have never been done. It cannot be said that "Marriage in the Convent" is at the too of the list. Though it contains a great deal of superlative music - the long orchestral interlude between the first two scenes is of matchless. seductive beauty - the humor is often elementary and the recitative perfunctory. The lyric, soaring sections, however, make the opera well worth mounting.

It is not easy to cast or to stage, but the Maggio assem-bled a well-blended group of good singers (the opera requires sound musicians more than great voices), and entrusted the visual aspect to the director, Ugo Gregoretti, and his usual designer, Eugenio Gugielminet-ti. In the past, this team has sometimes been overingenious determined to show off. But in this production they curbed their high spirts, refrained fron exaggeration, and gave the foolish story — the usual 18th-century plot of bullying fathers, enterprising daughters and tender lovers - an unexpected humanity, derived more from the music than the text.

Even with some cuts, this was a long evening. But without being fussy or busy, it was never dull. In the large cast, the sweet soprano Carmen Lavani was particularly effective.

Jonathan Miller's Stamp on 'Cosi Fan Tutte'

By Donal Henahan New York Times Service

Scofield as Don Quixote.

ST. LOUIS — It remains to be proved whether Jonathan Miller is, or can become, the best opera director in the world. It is already apparent, however, that nobody is thinking more clearly or talking more intelli-gently about the formidable problems facing anyone who sets out to stage a familiar operatmasterpiece for a modern audience.

Moreover, Miller's recent U.S. debut as director of "Così Fan Tutte" in St. Louis proved that the intellectually restless Englishman knows how to put his theories to work. This "Cosi" turned out to be a remarkably logical and thoughtful version of Mozart's most

misunderstood comedy.

Miller has worked brilliantly in half a dozen fields or more, hitting the mark as comedian, writer, actor, theater director, television writer and performer. He is also a physician with a flair for making arcane scientific matters understandable to the layman, as anyone can attest who saw his 13-part public television series, "The Body in Question."

The production Miller staged for the Opera Theater of St. Louis was no less educational. It gave us the chance to inspect a working model of certain exceptionally sane theories about opera that he has been propounding for some time. To summarize briefly and crudely, Miller believes that opera directors nowadays are too concerned with this era, which he calls "a sleazy suburb in history." It would be to every-one a advantage, he believes, if directors were to try to confront and understand works of art on their own historical ground rather than ransacking the past for ideas that might be bent to fit this society's predicament.

By entertaining such sensible thoughts, of course, Miller dissociates himself from about

90 percent of the people now engaged in directing opera. What he is insisting is that, when an interpreter applies his ideas capriciously to an opera's surface rather than drawing them from some deep and legitimate source within the work itself, he is at least guilty of petty theft

and maybe of criminal violence The opera director should not deliberately avoid speaking to our time, obviously, but he must not fall into the trap of fashion. Miller's preoccupation, to judge from the St. Louis seems to be to locate the heart of the opera as nearly as possible and then operate on it a bloodlessly as possible, within fairly strict intrepretative bounds. There was certainly nothing outrageous or randomly different about this "Cosi," which was done in Andrew Porter's graceful English translation. In the 924-seat St. Louis house however, it played like the nearly flawless theater piece it is, keeping emotion and reason in delicate equipoise.

Study in Comparative Morals "Cosi," as Miller hears it, is essentially an abstract study in comparative morals rather than a comedy of manners. The opera is a product of 18th-century rationality and thus ought to reflect the period's reverence for logic, symmetry and scientific progress. The two leading men in this production are dressed alike so that they are readily recognized as types — almost as laboratory specimens on which the scientifically absorbed Don Alfonso

In a sense, all the characters are interchangeable, almost modular parts in a game of biological chess. Alfonso, surrounded in his study by scientific devices, stands for disinterested intellect. He dresses in academic black, as does his philosophical opposite and accomplice in re-search, the niaid Despina, who argues for a seize-the-daykind of practical sensuality.

wood, never venture out of doors, even in what purports to be a garden scene. The whole at-mosphere is that of the library and the laboratory, which lends a further tone of rationality to the experiment in which Alfonso has trapped the four young lovers. There is a suggestion of clinical coldness, if not actual cruelty, in Alfonso's approach to humanity.

Miller does not, however, lose himself so far

The sets, all paneled in what looks like fruit-

in his interpretive conceits that he fails to listen to the deeply compassionate music that Mozart wrote to support this morality play. In spite of being cast as types and abstractions, Fiordiligi and Dorabella emerge as living, breathing, charmingly errant people. Guglieimo and Ferrando also are allowed to break out of Miller's conceptual cage and make wonderfully human fools of themselves. Still, the strength of this "Cosi" lies in its classical lucidity of conception and its refusal to bend to fit fashionable notions of what "human" is or ought to be. The lovers do not swap partners at the end, rush off to a group-sex club, or in any other way force Mozart to dance to a modern tune.

Miller says he is not opposed on principle to stagings that attempt to bring certain older works up to date. He has been working for some time on a "Rigoletto" for the English National Opera that would be set in what he mysteriously refers to as the "Mafia period" Manhattan. However, he was beaten to the starting post with that idea: a "Rigoletto" set in "New York's gangsterland" was staged in November in Basel.

It is possible, of course, that Miller will run right off the track with his next production, or the one after that. But for now the good doctor is making brilliant sense, both in theory and in practice. In St. Louis, at any rate, the operation on Mozart was a success and the patient lived.

Karmal Is Said to Be Under Attack 🚨 Over Reported Slaying of Youths

Mr. Karmal, one of the diplo-

opened one of their higgest as-saults on the rebel stronghold in

the Panjshir region last month. The Soviet and Afghan press also differed in their descriptions of his

Tass reported that the Afghan

sident had traveled to the Sovi-

et Union for rest and recuperation.

But Bakhtar, the Afghan agency,

trip to Moscow.

New York Times Service NEW DELHI - President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan, who returned home last week after a two-month visit to East Germany and the Soviet Union, is facing op-position from members of the ruling Communist Party who are angered by the reported slaying of hundreds of young party activists in a valley north of Kabul, the capaccording to Western diplo-

Hundreds of young Communists were said to have been killed June 14 in an ambush by Afghan guerrillas near the strategic Panjshir Valley about 70 miles north of Kabul. The activists, many in their teens, had gone to the area in a convoy to support a joint military offensive by Afghan and Soviet forces that apparently have sezzed control of much of the namow,

winding corridor. "Party officials, especially members of the Khalq faction, have openly resisted efforts to take people from state enterprises to the Panjshir" to spread the party's ide-ology, one of the diplomats said here. "In some cases they threw the recruiters out of their offices,"

have turned it over to local author-ities. That's all we know and all we Rivalry between the Khalq, or Masses, faction and Mr. Karmal's own Parcham, or Flag, group has existed for many years. Scores of Mr. Lin and the three other Chinese competitors had advanced to the final round of the competition. members of the two groups were gunned down in street battles durthe first months of Mr. Kar-On Monday night, Mr. Lin and his partner, Wang Oileng, gave a traditional performance of "Deer mai's regime. He took power after Soviet troops overthrew his predecessor, Hafizullah Amin, in De-With Its Head Back." Both are members of the Shanghai Ballet

> Chinese Aide Visits Madrid The Associated Press

MADRID - The visiting Chinese forcign minister. Huang Hua, Wednesday called on King Juan Carlos I and then conferred with Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo.

However, diplomats there say that the bitter divisions within the said that Mr. Karmal had had a series of medical tests during his party appeared to have been papered over after Soviet leaders

Diplomats here believe that Mr. threw their support behind Mr. Karmal and the Parcham group. Karmal held extensive discussions with Soviet leaders on the situation in Afghanistan. mats noted, was out of the country when Soviet and Afghan troops

A Western diplomat also reported that there had been a two-hour clash last week between Soviet troops and Afghan soldiers near the U.S. Embassy in Kabul after a Soviet truck accidentally drove through an Afghan checkpoint. No casualties were reported in the in-cident, which was apparently the first armed clash between Soviet and Afghan soldiers in the capital



Igor Gouzenko

Despite Protests From Kwajalein, **Pentagon to Continue Missile Tests**

By Walter Pincus Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON -- The Pentagon plans to continue firing its in-tercontinental ballistic missiles at Kwajalem Atoll, despite the pres-ence of Marshall Islanders camped out on islands near the target zone. The islanders are protesting the reement under which the United

A top Defense Department official Tuesday called the "sail-in" begun June 19 by Kwajalein land-owners illegal and added, "There is to way they will shut down the operation for the Kwajalein Missile Rangel by occupying these is-lands." He said another shot was already scheduled, but did not give

States has use of their lands.

Intercontinental ballistic mis-Air Force Base, Calif., and their cleared for missile tests.

the date.

unarmed warheads land, for the most part, in the lagoon of Kwajalein Atoll, 4,200 miles (6,720 ki-

Missile Tracking Test equipment and radars on

islands surrounding the lagoon track the missile and warheads, providing information on their performance and also aiding in re-search on anti-ballistic missile system prototype equipment also in-Kwajalein landowners, led by

the three elected members of the Marshall Islands legislature, have expanded the sail-in, according to a Washington spokesman, by plac-ing more than 400 persons on two of the atoll's large islands and several smaller ones, the latter in a siles are fired from Vandenberg corridor that traditionally must be

With protesters on the islands the Air Force fired a Minuteman-3 test last week, but its three war-heads fell into the Pacific Ocean north of the atoll.

A protest spokesman said the shot was altered so that none of the Marshallese would be hit accidentally; but a public affairs officer for the Strategic Air Command said Monday that the target for that shot had always been the open ocean.

The landowners are trying to repeat their success of three years ago when the Air Force had to delay a missile test during a similar six-week sail-in and the Carter administration eventually acceded to the islanders' demand for a sharply increased payment for their atoll An interim use agreement last month set a \$9 million annual fee for Kwajalein for 30 years.

Igor Gouzenko Dies; **Broke Soviet Spy Ring**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TORONTO — Igor Gouzenko, 63, a Soviet Embassy cipher clerk whose defection in 1945 broke a major Soviet spy ring, died Mon-day of a heart attack. Friends said he had been suffering from dia-

Mr. Gouzenko had lived anony-mously in Toronto, writing books and receiving a tax-free govern-ment pension. He lived in fear of being killed by Soviet agents, and in occasional appearances on tele-vision were a hood over his head. On the night of Sept. 5, 1945, Mr. Gouzenko, then a 26-year-old cipher clerk at the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, tucked 109 secret intelligence documents under his shirt, signed himself out of the embassy and walked out into the streets of the Canadian capital. The documents, which he handed over to the Royal Canadian Mounted Po-lice, rocked the Western intelligence community.

They disclosed that an intricate network of Canadian and British academics, scientists and government officials were supplying agents in the Soviet Embassy with ilitary and scientific information, including details of Canadian involvement in development of the atomic bomb.

Mr. Gouzenko's documents re-sulted in 20 Canadian espionage trials and a dozen convictions. His information led to the arrest and imprisonment of British nuclear physicist Alan Nunn May and Klaus Fuchs, a German-born British scientist. Mr. Fuchs and Mr. May were said to have vastly speeded Soviet atomic bomb de-

His new life was to bring him a measure of fame and a small fortune that did not last long. In 1954, his novel, "The Fall of a Titan," a sweeping story of the Stalinist days, won the Governor-General's Prize.

the Gouzenko family under a 24hour watch. He allowed no photos to be taken of himself without a hood or of his family or home.

Henry King

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Henry King, 90, a pioneer motion picture director who insisted on location shooting in the days when most movies were made in studios, died

movies were made in studios, died on Tuesday.

His 105 films included "Who Pays?" in 1916, "Tol'able David" in 1921, "Stella Dallas" in 1925, "State Fair" in 1933, "Ramona" in 1936, "Jesse James" in 1939, "The Song of Bernadette" in 1943, "Wilson" in 1944, "Twelve O'Clock High" in 1949, "The Gunfighter" in 1950, "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" in 1952 and "The Sun Also Rises" in 1957. His last film was "Tender Is the Night" in 1961. Tender Is the Night" in 1961.

André Tchaikowsky LONDON (AP) — André Tchaikowsky, 46, a Polish-born concert pianist and composer, died Saturday of cancer.

Italy's Journalists Open 3-Day Strike Over Pay

ROME — Italian journalists started a three-day strike Wednesday, the longest and most severe yet called in a bitter wrangle with editors and publishers for a new three-year contract containing substantial wage increases.

The government radio and television networks broadcast only brief news. However, the television staff agreed to continue direct and indirect coverage of the World Cup soccer matches, a decision that brought harsh criticism from some union factions.

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INSIGHTS

Mexico's New President Is Sole Certainty In Unknown Political, Economic Future

(The question is not who will win: Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado is sure to be elected president of Mexico on July 4 because the country's political custom dictates that the incumbent's chosen successor is always elected. The question is: What will the new administration mean to Mexico's depressed economy, its Caribbean influence and its relationship with the United States? In an excerpt from The New York Times Magazine, Times Mexico bureau chief Alan Riding outlines the causes of Mexico's financial woes, traces Mr. de la Madrid's political career and assesses what effect the new president, who has "a less parochial view of the world than his predecessors," will have on his country's foreign and domestic poli-

By Alan Riding New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The crowd of miners and peasants waited patiently all afternoon as the desert sun inched across an azure sky and disappeared behind the barren mountains that surround Concepcion del Oro. Then suddenly, through the crowd, bodyguards guided a handsome man with warm eyes and graying temples as people jostled him good-naturedly. Finally reaching the speaker's stand, he looked past flags and banners to a horizon of faces straining for a glimpse of the man almost certain to become Mexico's next

Then, his deep, amplified voice echoing across the town, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado spoke, saying that Mexico is still an unequal society, promising to fight for greater social justice and asking the crowd for its vote in the national election being held Sunday, July 4. (There are six other long-shot candidates.)

From the town plaza, Mr. de la Madrid went to yet another meeting in a nearby school, where a panel of local citizens ex-pounded the problems of this arid region 400 miles northwest of Mexico City. "We're fed up with engineers and doctors and technicians who offer solutions that we never see," Catarino Lara told him. "We don't want more promises and more studies. We're sure there are resources to rescue us from our poverty." Other complaints and suggestions followed and, for two hours, Mr. de la Madrid took notes but

"The country demands change," Mr. de la Madrid has said. "I will obey its mandate." But, in practice, what will this mean?

Urgent Question

The answer is crucial not only to the country's 73 million inhabitants but also to the United States, which, after decades of neglect, now recognizes its southern neighbor's strategic and economic importance, and to the convulsed Caribbean region, where Mexico's influence has increasingly been felt in recent years. And the question has gained particular urgency over the past four months as an oil-primed boom has tumbled Mexico headlong into a deep economic crisis that has shaken

domestic confidence in the country's legendary political stability.

Yet, in a political system where each president is enormously powerful while in office but cannot seek re-election, hope is somehow reborn every six years. And as public attention shifts from President José López Portillo, Mr. de la Madrid has begun to project a new and different image across the country: The Institutional Revolutionary Party that has ruled Mexico without interruption since 1929 is once again offering change so the system, paradoxi-cally, can survive unchanged.

Among the half-dozen ministers in the outgoing administration who aspired to the presidency, Mr. de la Madrid was the one most identified with Mr. Lopez Portillo's policies. But such is the power and responsibility of each incumbent that Mr. de la Madrid, even though he held the post of minister of planning and budget, has largely escaped blame for the current economic crisis. His aides insist that he tioned against some of the policies that led to Mexico's recent economic crunch, but excuses are unnecessary: Mr. de la Madrid will be judged only after he steps out of the shadow of his predecessor and takes office on Dec. I.

Of provincial middle-class background, Mr. de la Madrid studied law at Mexico's National University, then immediately began a career in government, working for state-run banks. Mr. de la Madrid, who received a master's degree in public administration from Harvard University versity in 1965, subsequently went to the Finance Ministry, where, in the early 1970s, he served under Mr. López Portillo, who was then finance minister. He began in the current administration as an obscure undersecretary of finance; only in 1979 did he become Mexico's chief economic planner, assigned to prepare a strategy of administering Mexico's new oil

Unhappy Politicos

In the process, Mr. de la Madrid became Mr. López Portillo's closest economic adviser. His reputation remained that of a conservative, politically inexperienced technocrat with too many friends in the private sector. When Mr. López Portillo exercised the prerogative of outgoing presidents and chose Mr. de la Ma-drid as his successor, the old party politicos were decidedly unhappy.

Still only 47 years old, 15 years Mr. López Portillo's junior, Mr. de la Madrid is a member of an entirely new generation of officials who came of age in the 1950s, when the fervor of the Mexican revolution survived only in slogans. Despite his provincial upbringing Mr. de la Madrid, who will become the first Mexican president to have studied in the United States and to speak fluent English, has a less parochial view of the world than many of his predecessors.

Mr. de la Madrid appears to be disciplined and austere. He has a reputation for scrupulous honesty and, while living comfortably in a colonial-style house in Mexico City's suburb of

Coyoacan, he has never displayed a taste for the trappings of wealth and power so common among Mexican politicians. Some observers recall, though, that President Lopez Portillo also began simply.

Mr. de la Madrid's campaign has been, by his own admission, an educational process. When people say they have no drinking water, that at times they must share water with animals, when you realize the indices of infant malnutrition and sickness in depressed zones. obviously you have an emotional reaction," he said. Consequently, he has promised a much stronger commitment to social change than many political analysts had anticipated just a few months ago. In the course of his cam-paigning, Mr. de la Madrid has spoken about the many tasks ahead of Mexico, but although he promises greater democracy, a major tax reform and decentralization of power away from Mexico City, he has as yet no specific programs.

Nervous Mood

The mood of Mexico continues to be one of extreme nervousness. "We are passing through an economic crisis," noted Mr. de la Madrid, who has stated that his top priority will be curtailing inflation, "but the worst is that it is provoking disheartenment, skepticism or indif-ference and, at times, indignation and irrita-tion." In reality, he believes this "phenomenon of social pathology" is limited to the urban middle and upper classes.

Oil, Mexico's blessing and its curse, is largely to blame. During the Lopez Portillo administration, proved hydrocarbon reserves rose elevenfold to 72 billion barrels, and daily production tripled to 2.4 million barrels. Yet, to maintain growth in a sellers' market, the state maintain growth in a sealers market, the state oil monopoly, Petroleos Mexicanos, invested more than it earned. With oil in the ground and beginning to bubble up, though, foreign bankers were happy to make loans to Mexico that, by the late 1970s, had one of the few arranding according in the world Gradually. expanding economies in the world. Gradually, the economy became addicted to oil.

The softening of the world oil market last summer came as a shock. The foundation stone of Mexico's boom had shifted and confidence was shaken. Suddenly, a flight of capital began, stimulated by an overvalued peso. The began, stininated by an overview to the loss, though, was made up by foreign loans. In 1981 alone, the government's foreign debt increased by \$18 billion to \$52 billion, which, when added to a \$20-billion private foreign debt, placed Mexico alongside Brazil as one of the world's most indebted developing nations. By early February of this year, the hemorrhag ing of dollars was out of control and, on Feb. 17, just two weeks after promising to fight for the peso "like a dog," President Lopez Portillo ordered the Bank of Mexico out of the money market, and the currency immediately plum-

Yet the nation's current economic turmoil cannot obliterate the achievements of the past five years. Most important is the creation of

some 4 million new jobs, clearly the regime's principal contribution to social justice.

Industrially, the results were more impressive: Oil-refining capacity doubled, petrochemical production tripled, steel output increased by 50 percent, generation of electricity by 70 percent and production of fertilizer by 90 percent. And, even if Mexico now takes one step back, its economic infrastructure has been greatly strengthened for any future steps for-

Malnutrition Increases

Growth, though, has not meant improved living standards for most Mexicans. For the mass of unskilled workers and peasants - that 45 percent of the labor force described as "underemployed" - inflation has eroded real wages, and most consider themselves worse off than five years ago. Indeed, malnutrition has increased in rural areas. Although the Lopez Portillo administration created an ambitious program to guarantee drinking water, basic foods and health care for the country's poorest, social conditions in much of Mexico remain inadequate.

Mexico, though apparently hypnotized by its domestic troubles, has gained a world stature that the incoming government is unlikely to surrender. With oil, Mexico gained clout. In 1980, it took a seat on the United Nations Security Council for the first time since 1946 and curity Council for the first time since 1946 and became identified with the struggle for world economic reform that led to the North-South sommit meeting at which Mr. Lopez Portillo was host in October in Cancun. After a difficult adjustment period during the Carter ad-ministration, marked by frequent bitter clashes. President Reagan has begun to treat Mexico with the attention and respect that it

had long sought from Washington. Nowhere, however, was Mexico's new influence more felt than in its Central American backyard. Two months before the July, 1979, Nicaraguan revolution, it broke relations with the Somoza dynasty; then, almost protectively, it lavished the new Sandinista regime with economic aid and political support. Arguing that revolution was also inevitable in El Salvador, it gave succor to that country's guerrilla-led op-position. And, insisting that leftist movements should be co-opted by the West rather than surrendered to the Soviet bloc, Mr. López Portillo established a close relationship with the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro. In February, the Mexican president even offered to act as a "communicator" between the Reagan administration and Cuba, Nicaragua and the Salva-

New Challenges

Even with the shine off its oil boom, Mexico's economic weight cannot be ignored. It is now the third-largest U.S. trading partner, with \$35 billion a year in exports and imports; it has the world's fourth-largest oil production and fifth-largest hydrocarbon reserves; it ranks 13th among the West's industrial powers and it owes \$72 billion abroad. Further, in the



Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado

Caribbean Basin, it has become an important aid donor, providing cheap oil, through a joint Mexican-Venezuelan plan, to the region's hard-pressed economic

Mr. de la Madrid is expected to continue Mexico's traditional policies, but he will face new challenges, some uncomfortably close to home. In an apparent reference to U.S. policy in Central America, though, he noted recently: We are strongly opposed to any military in-tervention or use of force to resolve political problems." And he added: "Our destiny as a sovereign and independent nation is linked indissolubly to what happens in this region."

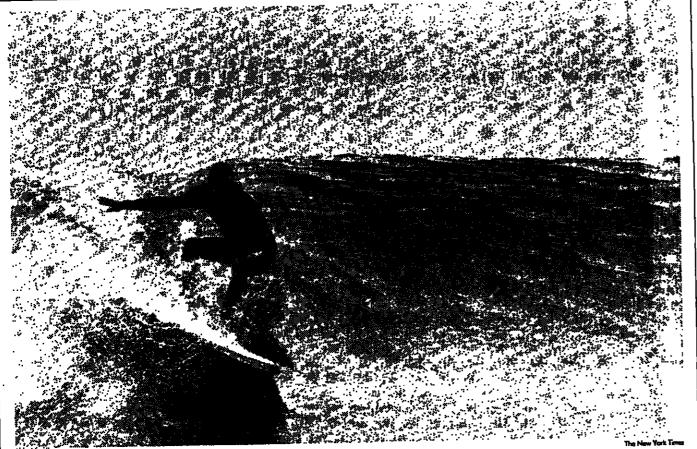
Mexico's relations with the United States are both complex and institutionalized. Numerous bilateral issues - fishing rights, trade and illegal Mexican aliens — await solution, while Central America remains a permanent point of contention. But the close friendship between President Reagan and Mr. Lopez Portillo, evidenced by four separate meetings last year, has enabled them to "agree to disagree"

on these problems without poisoning their ra-

lationship.

The real importance of the change of Mexical importance of the change of can administrations to Washington, though, will not be in foreign policy. Nor is the fundamental U.S. security interest to be measured by its access to its neighbor's huge oil resources. Rather, sharing a 2,000-mile border, Washington's single overriding priority must be to bolster Mexico's domestic stability.

And now, more than ever, in areas of credit, trade and migration, Mexico is vulnerable to moves by the United States that could delay its economic recovery and bring unwelcome political repercussions. Mr. Reagan showed under-standing by purchasing Mexican oil for the U.S. strategic reserve after Mexican oil exports fell sharply last year. And, following his elec-tion, Mr. de la Madrid will almost certainly visit Washington in search of similar understanding. A helping hand to the incoming Mexican administration would therefore, be an act of self-interest by the United States as well as a guarantee of future good relations.



One surf enthusiast found his big wave near Los Angeles.

California Surf's Up, So Are Tempers

By Judith Cummings New York Times Service

MALIBU, Calif. — The waves are not the only things that clash on California's beaches. So, sometimes, do the surfers.

A version of the Western range war has sprung up on Southern California's prime beaches, a sort of surfers' turf dispute whose antagonists are mainly locals, who live near the beaches, and inlanders, who do not. In Malibu, "inlanders" translates into "the valleys," a term for young suburbanites from the San Fernando Valley.

"There's too many people on the waves," said Dave Radford of Malibu, who struck a powerful figure emerging from the surf the other day toting a board decorated with the word "aggression."

'If they don't live around here, they shouldn't surf around here," he said. "People pay high rent to live here and surfing is the The source of the friction is that surfing

popularity has grown to the point that demand for good waves exceeds the Pacific Ocean's supply.

"Valleys Go Home," warns beach graffiti. Radio stations play "My Wave," a tongue-in-cheek look at localism by a group called the Surf Punks.

Good Surf or Bad

A spokesman for the lifeguards division of the Los Angeles County Department of Beaches, where most surfing is practiced, put the number of surfers at 100,000. However, more than number and territory are involved in the conflict - there are also matters of style, dedication, dues-paying and age.

Locals contend that they pursue the sport day after day, in good surf or bad, patiently waiting for the right wave. The valleys, they

complain, drive out to the beach only on good days and then hog the best waves. The valleys, in turn, tend to dismiss the beach residents as spoiled rich kids who would not recognize a "360," from an "off the lip." These are two of the fancier maneuvers, one calling for circling down and up again on the face of a breaking wave, the

other for skittering the board to the lip of a wave and diving, still on the board, precipi-tously down the dropoft. Back in the good old days, the 1960s, the very image of a California surfer was of a lone rider mastering a plunging breaker, at one with sea and sky. Now a new breed has hit the waves, aggressive, competitive and equipped with 51/2-foot boards that are to the

old nine-footers what Porsches are to Cadil-

Third Point at Malibu, a quirky spit of sand that helps the waves break just right, is one of the hottest spots on the Southern California coast. Dave Radford works nights as a computer operator and his roommate, Larry Sterens, works weekends, just so they can have their days free to surf the Point. They share an apartment on the Pacific Coast

Ron Goad and Brian Courtney, from Sherman Oaks and Tarzana, view "surfing

the Point" from a valley perspective.

"The valleys are the better surfers," Mr. Couriney said. "The guys that live here are little rich kids. They just stand on a wave. We do turns and maneuvers. Takes good skill. If an old guy on a long board comes up to Third Point, we get ticked off."

Sometimes the dispute takes on a nasty edge, usually at the isolated spots favored by the elite. Surfers tell of incidents at Malibu, for example, and at Palos Verdes and Oxnard. Fights have been known to break out,

rider will cut loose his board like a seagoing missile, deliberately endangering a rival for a

"There are occasional fights in the ocean over somebody taking somebody's wave," said Sgt. Gilbert Gwaltney of the Malibu station of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's De-partment. "But this isn't normally a real se-"They call some of the locals 'surf Nazis,' " said Dave Story "

Manhattan Beach. "It's just a term, but it's the kind of militant attitude they exhibit." Many inlanders say they do not take turf consciousness seriously. "You've got your basic surf rat down here, the blond-haired bleached-out, radicaled dude," said Paul Conn of inland Pasadena after surfing at Zuma Beach. "They're just geared toward drugs and surfing and girls and not going to

"A surfer," he added, "doesn't have much purpose in life - not the hard-core ones." No Responsibilities

Mark Forsite, with his friends Gary Kraus and Bill Perry, would probably not quarrel very much with that description. They boasted that they come to surf every day from their homes in Malibu Canyon.

Mr. Perry said, "and I don't want one." Mr. Forsite added, "I'm 19 and I've never had a job." He repeated it later, for empha-sis. "My parents give me everything: A surfboard, a car - that's everything you need." Although they consider themselves locals,

"I do not even have one responsibility."

their philosophy was live and let live. Mr. Forsite smiled and added: "As long as they don't snake us on a wave." "And bring nice chicks," one of his friends

Wave of Applicants for Political Asylum Flooding U.S. Immigration Bureaucracy

By Caryle Murphy

Washington — Thirty-six Nicaraguan men, women and children walked across the Mexican border into Texas without benefit of visas one day recently. Instead of hiding from U.S. immigration officials, they headed straight for the U.S. Border Patrol office in McAllen, turned themselves in and asked for political asylum.

Just two weeks earlier two Polish stowaways had emerged from crates on the docks of Balti-more. Haled before immigration authorities, they filed for political asylum.

Almost daily, Salvadorans living illegally in

the United Sates appear at deportation hearings, increasingly, they ask for asylum. And 2,000 Haitians now being detained say they intend to do the same when their hearings are

Asylum Requests Up

More people are requesting political asylum than at any other time in U.S. history. A record number of applications — more than 105,000 — is now on file with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Until just two years ago, when Congress significantly broadened the eligibility requirements, the average number per year was around 2,500, according to an Immigration Service spokesman. Numbers are not the only change. Once pri-

marily a passport to the United States for the disaffected elite of Communist countries, political asylum, which enables a foreigner per-secuted in his homeland to circumvent U.S. immigration laws and remain here indefinitely, is now being requested by citizens from all walks of life and a wide range of countries.

The flood of requests has added a new element to the already controversial debate over the nation's immigration policy. Some federal officials charge that many requests are being filed solely with the motive of gaining time for illegal immigrants who would ordinarily be de-

"Political asylum is being used as a ploy to obtain additional time to remain in the U.S., said Kellogg Whittick, the Immigration Service's district director for Washington, D.C., and Virginia. "Even if these claims are very weak, they have to be given consideration. And while the case is being assessed, they [the individuals requesting asylum] are given time

The bureaucratic machinery dealing with asylum applications has "completely broken down" because of the increased workload, says one Justice Department official, causing long delays in getting responses to applications.

Asylum Process Scrutinized

It also has brought closer scrutiny of the asylum process by civil rights, minority and congressional groups, some of which charge that an objective review of asylum petitions and the human rights of an individual some-times are overridden by the dictates of foreign

Specifically, critics mention a "pattern of denials of asylum" for Haitians and Salvadorans because the U.S. government supports both those governments.

"It's embarrassing [for the United States] to call people from 'friendly governments' refu-gees," said Steven Horblett, a local legislative aide.

Mr. Horblett also charges a racial motive for a long delay in adjudicating Ethiopian asylum petitions, some of which have been pending

home. "A Soviet ballerina is not granted asylum because of political persecution, but to embarrass the Soviet Union," said Robert Remes, an immigration lawver.

More than half the 105,000 requests for asylum on file are from Cubans who came in the sudden flood from the island in 1980. Iranians are next, with 14,778 applications, followed by 10,938 Nicaraguans, 10,287 Salvadorans, 5,646 Haitians, 3,843 Poles, 1,457 Ethiopians, 1,114 Afghans, 751 Chinese from Hong Kong and Taiwan, 745 Lebanese and

9 Haitians Win Asylum

According to the statistics, few Salvadoran or Haitian petitions for asylum have been suc-cessful. From July, 1980, through last March, only nine Haitians were granted asylum, although more than 5,000 Haitian applications were on file during that period. And between October, 1980, and March of this year, only 26

Salvadorans were given asylum. Ethiopians have experienced long delays in having their petitions reviewed, but in 1980 and 1981 they ranked third, and in 1982 they were fourth among nationalities receiving approvals for asylum.

Other nationalities whose applications were approved in large numbers in the last 2½ years include Iranians, Afghans, Nicaraguans and

Melvin Levitsky, the State Department official who oversees applications for asylum, de-nies allegations of political or racial bias. Ethiopian claims were not reviewed, he says, because under a special exemption Ethiopians were allowed to stay for several years after the Marxist revolution in their home country.

Mr. Levitsky, senior assistant deputy secretary of state for human rights, said most Haitians have been coming to the United States because their own country was poor, and that although El Salvador has a "general climate of violence," that is grounds for granting asylum.

The individual still has to prove he specificially would be persecuted; that's what we look at," he said. "Asylum is not designed for those fleeing civil or guerrilla war or because it's a poor country Random violence, as unfortunate as this may be, is not a condition on which asylum is granted Asylum is not a substitute for an immigration program."

As for the claims involving U.S. citizens,

Mr. Levitsky says: "We give asylum based on the knowledge of what happens to people when they go back, and we know that a Soviet who wanted to defect and went back would be persecuted."

Immigration Policy Revised

Population increases, lack of economic opportunities in poor countries, revolutions, invasions and wars have all contributed to the surge in applications for asylum. But the main reason is a change in immigration law enacted by Congress two years ago.

Under the old law, asylum covered only persons fleeing from the Communist bloc or the Palestinian-Israeli conflict in the Middle East. For anyone in these categories, asylum was virtually automatic; for anyone else, it was next

In 1980, Congress redressed this bias as part of a comprehensive overhaul of refugee legislation. Political asylum was opened to all nationalities by incorporating into U.S. law the United Nations definition of a refugee, or

Still other critics question why members of the Soviet elite receive asylum although they could not really be said to be persecuted at fear of persecution on account of race, reise ion, nationality, or membership in a social group or political opinion," is eligible for asylum or refugee status in the United

"For the first time in our history, the U.S.

has become a country of first asylum on a mass scale," said Dale Schwartz, national seeretary of the American Immunigration Law: yers' Association. "We used to be a place: where, except for the isolated instances of a Soviet ballet dancer or a seaman jumping ship, refugees applied somewhere outside the U.S. and came here in an orderly fashion ... But we never anticipated that nearby nations like

Cuba, Haiti, would become unfriendly or that conditions there would become such that hundreds of thousands of people would flee or want to come to the U.S." In theory, someone seeking political asylush

differs from a person seeking refugee status only because he or she is already in U.S. territory. But in practice, this gives asylum-seekers distinct advantage. A person asking for refugee status overseas has a one-shot chance: an interview with an Immigration Service official, whose decision cannot be appealed. Moreover, there are yearly refugee quotas set by Con-

State Department Advisory

A person seeking asylum, however, makes his request to a local Immigration Service dis-trict director who asks the State Department's Bureau for Human Rights and Humanitarish Affairs for an "advisory opinion." Although called advisory, the State Department's reply is invariably followed by the Immigration Service, officials say.

If the request for asylum is turned down, tile

applicant can appeal it through several layers of the Immigration Service bureaucracy and eventually challenge it in the federal courts. If he has the money and time to do so. And there is no limit on the number of persons who can be granted asylum in one year. More important, an applicant cannot be de-

ported while his petition is being considered. You just don't move a person with an asylum application pending," said one Immigration Service deportation officer. This is becoming more widely known among those seeking & enter the United States.

For U.S. chief patrol agent Larry Richards son in McAllen, the idea that the Nicaraguans actions might become a trend is a "terrifying thought. What it amounts to is that anyone can come across the border and automatically stay as long as he wants to fight you on remove all it's frustrating to our efforts to research. al. It's frustrating to our efforts to prevent illegal immigration.

Congress presently is considering proposals to streamline the asylum procedure and meet criticisms about foreign policy interference Applications for asylum would be considered by 70 independent "immigration judges," at tached to the Justice Department and versed in immigration law and international relations. Court review of denials of asylum would be sharply curbed and an alien would have only

14 days to file for asylum after notification to depart from the United States.

These changes will give the system a chance to work, and will be doing good for those people who have genuine claims," says David Hiller, a senior Justice Department official. "It will separate them from those who are

essentially gate-crashers and who are using

asylum as a pretext to stay in the U.S."



BUSINESS/FINANCE

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Mannesmann Sees Improved Results

DUESSELDORF - Mannesmann said Wednesday that it expects its 1982 results to exceed those of 1981, when the company had group profit of 272 million Deutsche marks (\$110 million) on external sales of 15.4

The steel, pipe and machinery maker's managing board chairman, Egon Overbeck, said at the annual meeting that Mannesmann considers it possible to pay a dividend on its 1982 results at least matching the 6 Deutsche marks it paid on its 1981 results.

Mr. Overbeck also said West Germany's current export boom is due to the mark has depreciated.

the weakness of the mark. Since 1975, he said, the mark has depreciated about 5 percent in real terms against the currencies of West Germany's 23 main trading partners. He asserted that the country is no longer as attractive as it was for foreign investors because West German productivity has not kept up with that in certain other countries, including Japan and France.

Continental Gummi Reports Profit

HANOVER, West Germany - Continental Gummi-Werke had a HANOVER. West Germany — Continental Gummi-Werke had a profit in 1982's first half, and earnings and sales in all divisions rose from year-earlier levels, the company's executive chairman. Helmut Werner, said at the annual meeting Wednesday. He gave no figures.

Mr. Werner also declined to forecast results, saying any projections would be hedged with considerable uncertainties. In 1981, the tire maker had parent company profit of 600,000 Deutsche marks (\$244 million), down from 13.5 million DM in 1980, and omitted its dividend.

BMW Expects Satisfactory '82 Profit

MUNICH — Bayerische Motoren Werke expects satisfactory earnings for 1982, the automaker's executive chairman. Eberhard von Kuenheim, said at the annual meeting Wednesday.

He said that group sales in the first half rose 30 percent from a year arlier to around 6 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.42 billion) in the first half md that turnover for the full year is expected to exceed 10 billion DM, up from 9.5 billion DM in 1981. First half production and sales rose 11 percent to about 200,000 cars, and exports rose by more than a quarter,

For 1981, BMW reported group profit of 144.4 million DM and par-ent company net profit of 145 million DM in 1981

Boustead to Acquire Unit of Getz

By Philip Stephens

LUXEMBOURG — European

Economic Community govern-ments agreed Wednesday to a new

set of export credit rules, pushing

up interest rates on government-

to poorer countries.

backed loans Western nations give

The 10 EEC states also bowed

in the charges on trade

to U.S. pressure for additional in-

credits financing exports to the So-viet Union, East Germany and

End of Dispute Seen

EEC finance ministers in Luxembourg, said they had accepted with

minor modifications a plan offered

by the Paris-based Organization

for Economic Cooperation and

Diplomats said the decision

The decision also should ease

Washington has long insisted

arade tension between Europe and

that interest rates on export credits

government-subsidized loans

used to promote overseas sales -

should be brought more into line with commercial realities. But

France and Greece had up to now

Slocked EEC acceptance of the higher rates sought by Washington.

should end months of wrangling among the 22 rich nations in the OECD. That dispute had threat-

ened to start a credit war.

the United States.

Belgium's finance minister, Wil-

SINGAPORE - Malaysia-based Boustead Holdings said Wednesday that it has agreed to acquire 70 percent of Getz Corp. (Malaysia), a subsidiary of Getz Corp. of the United States. The price, to be based on the audited asset value of Getz Malaysia as of June 30, is not expected to exceed 2 million Malaysian ringgit (\$845,000), Boustead said.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

EEC, Bowing to the U.S., Agrees

To Raise Rates on Export Loans

A proviso sought by the EEC was that Greece and Ireland

should be exempted from the in-

creased charges for one year. The finance ministers also said

the United States, exempt at pres-

ent from some OECD rules gov-erning the duration of credits, should fall into line with the other

nations by Oct. 15. These condi-

tions would be the subject of talks

in coming days, but Mr. de Clercq said he was confident they would

The previous agreement regulat-

ing export credit terms expired last

Many nations have voiced fears

that a breakdown of talks would

trigger a credit war among rich na

tions, each trying to boost its exports by offering better loan terms.

Minimum interest rates offered to "relatively rich" countries would rise 1.15 percentage point to

Nations classified by the OECD

as intermediate would pay an extra 0.35 point, bringing the new charges to between 10.85 and

Sparing the Poorest

Only the very poorest countries would escape the increases; rates for them would stay at 10 percent.

The Soviet Union is among sev-eral countries facing a two-fold in-crease. The OECD nations have

agreed to reclassify these countries

as relatively rich from their present

intermediate status — implying higher charges even before the new

11.35 percent.

between 12.15 and 12.4 percent.

not prevent a new accord.

Costa Rica Battles To Avoid Collapse

By Alan Riding New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica - Less than two months after inheriting a virtually bankrupt economy. Costa Rica's new government has begun introducing a series of belt-tightening measures, including across-the-board price increases, in an attempt to lift the country out of its worst

The measures, which will bring increased unemployment and a sharp contraction in the economy, have been demanded by the International Monetary Fund in exchange for a \$100-million standby credit. Foreign banks, in turn, are awaiting the IMF agreement before they begin to renegotiate their own huge debt with Costa Rica.

"This country is going to become very sad and gray," said Carlos Mañuel Castillo, president of Costa Rica's central bank, referring to the impact of the austerity program. "People still have no idea how difficult

things are going to be.

But President Luis Alberto Monge, who visited Washington last week in search of increased economic support from the United States, appears to have resigned himself to presiding over the erosion of the country's comfortable living standard.

While the previous administration of Rodrigo Carazo Odio is blamed here for both causing the crisis and for then failing to deal with it, officials are bracing for increased labor unrest and political discontent We still haven't found a way of distributing the burden of the recession

equitably," Mr. Castillo conceded.

The roots of the crisis lie in the country's past practice of consuming more than it produced, importing more than it exported - and borrow-

ing abroad to make up the difference.

When increased world oil prices were followed by high interest rates and the slump in the market price of coffee, which is Costa Rica's main export, the government suddenly was unable to keep up payments on its foreign debt, which now stands at \$3.2 billion.

Since July, the government has paid neither interest nor principal to its private foreign creditors, who are owed about \$1.4 billion, although some multinational agencies, such as the World Bank, have received interest payments. Further, with no reserves available to support the local currency, the colone, the street value of the dollar has rocketed from 8.60 colones to 62 colones in just 20 months.

The Carazo administration, however, repeatedly refused to take the measures recommended by the IMF to stabilize the economy. And, over the past six months, as the crisis worsened by the day, both the fund and foreign banks suspended relations with President Carazo and awaited

Mr. Monge's inauguration May 8.

Since then, talks have resumed. At a June 7 meeting in New York with a 10-member steering committee representing some 150 private banks. Costa Rica offered to make symbolic interest payments to demonstrate the determination to meet its obligations. On July 15, the first \$6 million

Belgrade Seeks \$300 Million

In Short-Term Bank Credits

Several developing states, in-cluding Brazil South Korea and

Taiwan, would face the same prob-

lem through their reclassification

Japan, whose domestic interest rates are below the levels set out in

the OECD rules, would be exempt

from charging the new rates. In-

stead, it has agreed to give loans at a minimum rate of 0.3 point over its long-term market levels.

For poor countries, the credit

plan means higher costs for many

Readers

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia is negotiating a short-term credit of about \$300 million to help bridge

the gap before summer tourism

starts bringing in hard cash, a gov-ernment minister said Wednesday. Zvone Dragan, a deputy prime

minister in charge of the economy,

ed U.S. banks to grant the credit

He said Yugoslavia was asking

for the credit to mature in 18

months, matching the end of the

International Monetary Fund

credit in Special Drawing Rights equivalent to \$2 billion. The credit

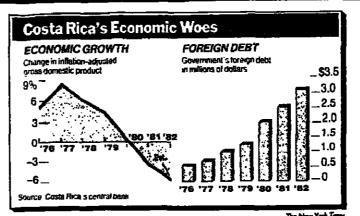
said in an interview that he expect-

early this month.

runs from 1981 to 1983.

purchases from the West.

as intermediate rather than poor



worth of interest is scheduled to be

paid.
Last month, a technical mission from the IMF visited Costa Rica. Government sources in San Jose hope that a letter of intent can be signed with the IMF by the end of July and that formal agreement on the standby credit will be conclud-

ed by late September.

Anticipating the IMF's demands, the Monge administration has already moved to reduce the public sector deficit by sharply increasing the price of public utilities - gasoline by 80 percent, electricity by 71 percent and water by 90 and cutting spending by 10 percent. New taxes are also

But there also are areas of po-Rodrigo Carazo Odio tential disagreement. The IMF, for example, wants the government to raise domestic interest rates to levels closer to the inflation rate, which last year was 65 percent and this year is expected to be 90 percent. But,

The fund also wants a strict wage policy, although real wages have already fallen by 33 percent over the past two years.

At the same time, officials recognize that the agreement with the IMF

Mr. Castillo insists, "We think it's madness to chase inflation with inter-

is indispensable and they are looking for ways to cushion the social impact of the austerity program.

With unemployment and underemployment now standing at 20 per-

cent of the work force, an emergency plan to hand out food to the jobless will begin Aug. 1. A reduction in the size of the bureaucracy has also been postponed until 1983, while the state-run banking system has been (Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Key U.S. Indicator Of Economy Is Up For Third Month

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The government reported Wednesday that its index of leading economic indicators had risen in May for the third month in a row, and Wall Street and Washington reacted with cautious optimism.

The May increase — 0.3 percent – followed revised increases in the index of 1.3 percent for April and 0.2 percent for March. The department, which regularly reviews and revises the index for previous months, had originally reported an increase of 0.8 percent for April and a drop of 0.5 percent for

The indicators had been falling since April, 1981. The increase and its modest size

elicited well-hedged positive re-sponses on financial markets and in Washington, though for differ-

White House deputy press secre-tary Larry Speakes said: "It shows what appears to be the beginning of a slow recovery. The economy is somewhat flat, but there are signs of a recovery."

It was precisely this flatness that

stirred hope on bond markets.

Less Pressure Traders said that a slow recovery would mean fewer businesses seeking new credit and thus would

mean less upward pressure on interesi rates. This, combined with reaction to

Monday's unexpectedly favorable response at the Treasury auction

es soaring. Stock prices followed

The leading indicators are designed to forecast future trends in the economy.

Government officials have been predicting the economy will pull out of the recession and gather strength in the July-September quarter, helped in large measure by the July I tax cut and Social Security cost-of-living increases a total of \$40 billion in stimulus.

Murray L. Weidenbaum, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, said Wednesday, "The economy, I sense, is becoming to the county."

inning to turn up."

He said that the durability and length of any recovery will depend on whether business investment in-creases and whether interest rates

Offers Hope

The leading indicators report from the Commerce Department offered some hope on the invest-ment side of the equation. The biggest contributors to the May gain were new orders for consumer goods and materials, building permits and prices for sensitive raw materials.

The average work week for production workers increased and the number of initial claims for unemployment declined. Also declining were contracts and orders for nev blant and editibutent

The Commerce Department also reported Wednesday that factory orders had risen 1.5 percent in May after a 2.3 percent decline in

There remained, however, conflicting signals about interest rates.

The May report showed a declining money supply and a de-cline in total liquid assets held by Blue chip issues were among the U.S. businesse

But on Tuesday, the Treasury sold \$4 billion of four-year notes at a price that produced the highest interest cost in more than three months. The average rate at the auction was 14.96 percent, the highest since the 14.05 percent at the auction of March 24.

The record average rate on such notes was 15.91 percent, set on Sept. 23, 1981.

of four-year notes, sent bond pric-Wall Street Prices Finish Mixed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Wednesday in very heavy trading as interest rate worries overshadowed early enthusiasm over the increase in the May leadng economic indicators.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose almost six points in morning trading, was up about 5½ late in the afternoon, but turned lower in the last half hour to finish down 0.28 at \$11.93. Advances continued to lead declines by around \$00

Volume soared to 65.3 million shares from the 46.9 million traded Tuesday. Wednesday's was the largest turnover since May 7 when it reached 67.1 million shares. Analysis also attributed the

market's early strength to a strong bond market and the results so la which is going better than expectslumped in the afternoon after two

major banks raised their broker loan rate, which analysts said reminded investors that interest rates will probably remain high for the near term.

Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said the market still faces

some very negative underlying factors that will probably prevent any meaningful rally. Some of the negatives he mentioned were an expected large in-crease in the money supply during July, the probability of very poor

second quarter corporate earnings, the large fiscal 1983 federal budget deficit and the slow pace of the "About the best you can expect from the market at this point is that it is trying to build a base at its present level," Mr. Gordon

On the NYSE floor, the demise of rumors that Royal Dutch/Shell

wanted to increase its stake in Shell Oil sent the price of Shell stock plummeting.

In London earlier in the week,

traders had said that the British-Dutch group wanted to buy the 31

Shell Oil said it knew of no reason for the unusual variations in in

percent of Shell that it does not

the price and volume of its stock. Shell closed at 381/2 last Thursday but has been trading higher and higher, reaching as high as 43 Tuesday before closing at 41. Wednesday the stock was delayed

in opening on an order influx and was indicated at 36 to 39. Shell was the worst performer on the NYSE Wednesday, closing off 61/2

institutional buying Sears Roe-buck was up ¼ to 19%, U.S. Steel was up unchanged at 18½, and Exxon was off ¼ to 27¾. Gulf United climbed 2% to 22% after a delayed opening. The com-

most active stocks, signaling heavy

pany is considering the sale of its life insurance group. Cities Service was active, up 1 to 55%. Gulf Oil has commenced a \$63-a-share takeover bid for Cities Service, which had been the object

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

Lambsdorff Says Bonn PIAGET= May Curb Steel Imports

BONN — Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff has told the cabinet that West Germany may have to impose quotas or levies on imported steel from other European Economic Community countries, his spokesman said Wednesday.

The spokesman quoted Mr. Lambsdorff as saying the govern-ment may have to apply under Ar-ticle 37 of the European coal and steel community treaty to protect its steel producers by imposing quotas or compensatory levies. The cabinet made no decision on

the matter. Meanwhile, the cabinet said in a statement it is prepared to grant further aid to a joint investment plan drawn up by Krupp Stahl and Estel Hoesch Werke and to the

Saarland-based steel firm Stahlwerke Röchling-Burbach.

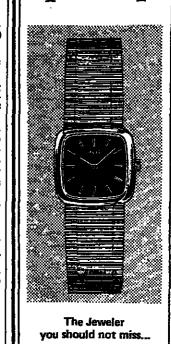
The cabinet said a condition for aiding the Krupp-Hoesch plan to merge their steel operations was that the two companies reach binding agreements on a joint concept. It gave no figure for aid to the Krupp-Hoesch plan but said it will make another 130 million Deutsche marks (\$53 million) in

of Saarland does the same. The decision on additional aid to the steel industry is conditional on EEC Commission approval, the

statement said.
The cabinet statement appealed to West German steel producers to take immediate steps to cut production capacity in line with fall-ing world demand and use every opportunity for further cutbacks within the industry.

Last week, the EEC Commis-sion announced that steelmakers in the community will be forced to cut output by 35 to 47 percent on most products in the third quarter. The cuts reflect the weakness of demand for steel at a time when the United States is threatening to curb steel imports from Europe. Mr. Lambsdorff also told the

cabinet that there have been about 20 applications from the steel industry for payments of the govern-ment's 10-percent bonus for companies whose 1982 investments ex-ceeds the average of the previous three years. The government would be required to pay 14 mil-lion to 15 million DM if all applications were met, he was quoted as saying. This aid too would have to be reported to the EEC Commis-



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Oil Analysts Expect Stable Prices Will Persist

OPEC's Claim That It Has Turned the Market Around Is Challenged

By Douglas Martin New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Oil prices have been consistently soft over the past month, despite Israel's invasion of Lebanon, Iran's advances in its war against Iraq and the death of King Khaled of Saudi Arabia — all factors that might have sent prices soaring a few years ago, when oil was perceived as much

dence among buyers that oil is available whenever it's needed," said John H. Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation. Indeed, declarations by OPEC

that it has turned the oil market in its favor by putting limits on pro-duction are beginning to sound hollow, industry officials and independent analysis say. They note iolations of the new quota system by OPEC's members and substanfial new supplies from non-OPEC

Despite minor price increases imposed recently by Iran and some U.S. producers — about S1 per 42-gallon barrel — the analysts say they believe the oil market is mired at its current level and will be for some time. They attribute the stagnation to plentiful supplies, business decisions to draw down invenjories and a drop in the use of petroleum products.

"It's a thin market, a pretty Gead market," said Marshall Thomas, markets editor of Petrole-3m Intelligence Weekly, a trade

Since the OPEC meeting in Quito. Ecuador, in mid-May, the spot price of a barrel of the light crude used as a benchmark by OPEC

members has dropped to about \$32, against the official price of \$34, reflecting confidence that sup-plies will remain sufficient. Analysts note that supplies are ample and prices stable despite

continuing reductions in global inventories, which in the second quarter were drawn down at an estimated rate of nearly 1.5 million barrels a day. Normally there is a buildup of 2 million barrels a day during that period. OPEC experts had predicted that an inventory reduction of this

magnitude would push spot prices upward by the third quarter, but analysts now suggest that such a price turnaround will not occur until the fourth quarter at the ear-Consumers are not benefiting directly, largely because of a tight-ening in the market about a month

raise the price of gasoline in an attempt to recover long-depressed margins on their refining and retail Price Swings Unlikely

ago that allowed oil companies to

According to Mr. Lichtblau of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, however, the price climb is unlikely to continue, mainly because refineries are operating at about 70 percent of capacity, up from 62 percent in May, and gasoline stocks are being built up after being drained to relatively low levels.

The Energy Department estimates that stocks as of June 18 totaled 214 million barrels, up 4.6 million barrels since the end of May but still far below the high of 284.9 million harrels reached in March. 1981.

Analysts believe major price to Europe through barter and pro-changes are unlikely. "Things are quite stable, despite some downward drift in spot prices," said Stephen Bojack. director of economic studies at Standard Oil of Indiana. He predicted that OPEC's official price of \$34 probably will hold

well into next year." The principal reason for the price stability is relatively high oil output. Analysts estimate the current flow of OPEC oil at between 18 million and 18.5 million barrels a day, significantly above the group's official ceiling of 17.5 mil-

In addition. Nigerian and Iranian oil is flooding markets after a long period of low output in those countries, and Libya is said to be selling ever greater amounts of oil

Willy de Clercq

Yugoslavia is facing serious eco-nomic problems including high in-flation, foreign debts of \$19.3 bil-

lion and heavy consumer demand.

lion would help Yugoslavia meet its credit obligations without any

greater disturbances to imports

and industry, as well as pridge the

gap before summer tourism starts bringing in hard cash.

He admitted that Yugoslavia had been hard pressed to repay about \$1.6 billion in debts to for-

eign creditors this and next month.

But he said june debts of \$983 mil-lion were largely met, as would be

those for July

Mr. Dragan said the \$300 mil-

iraq's Failure to Deliver TOKYO (Reuters) - Iraq has

asked Japanese oil importers to substitute Saudi Arabian crude for supplies Iraq is unable to deliver for the April-June quarter, oil in-

dustry sources said Wednesday.

They said Iraq is unable to deliver the oil because of the closure
since mid-April of the oil pipeline across Syria to the Lebanese port of Tripoii. Iraq agreed to supply Japan in the quarter with 40,000 barreis a day in a government-togovernment transaction and a further 105,000 barrels a day in direct sales to Missubish Oil and Idemitsu Kosan, the sources said.

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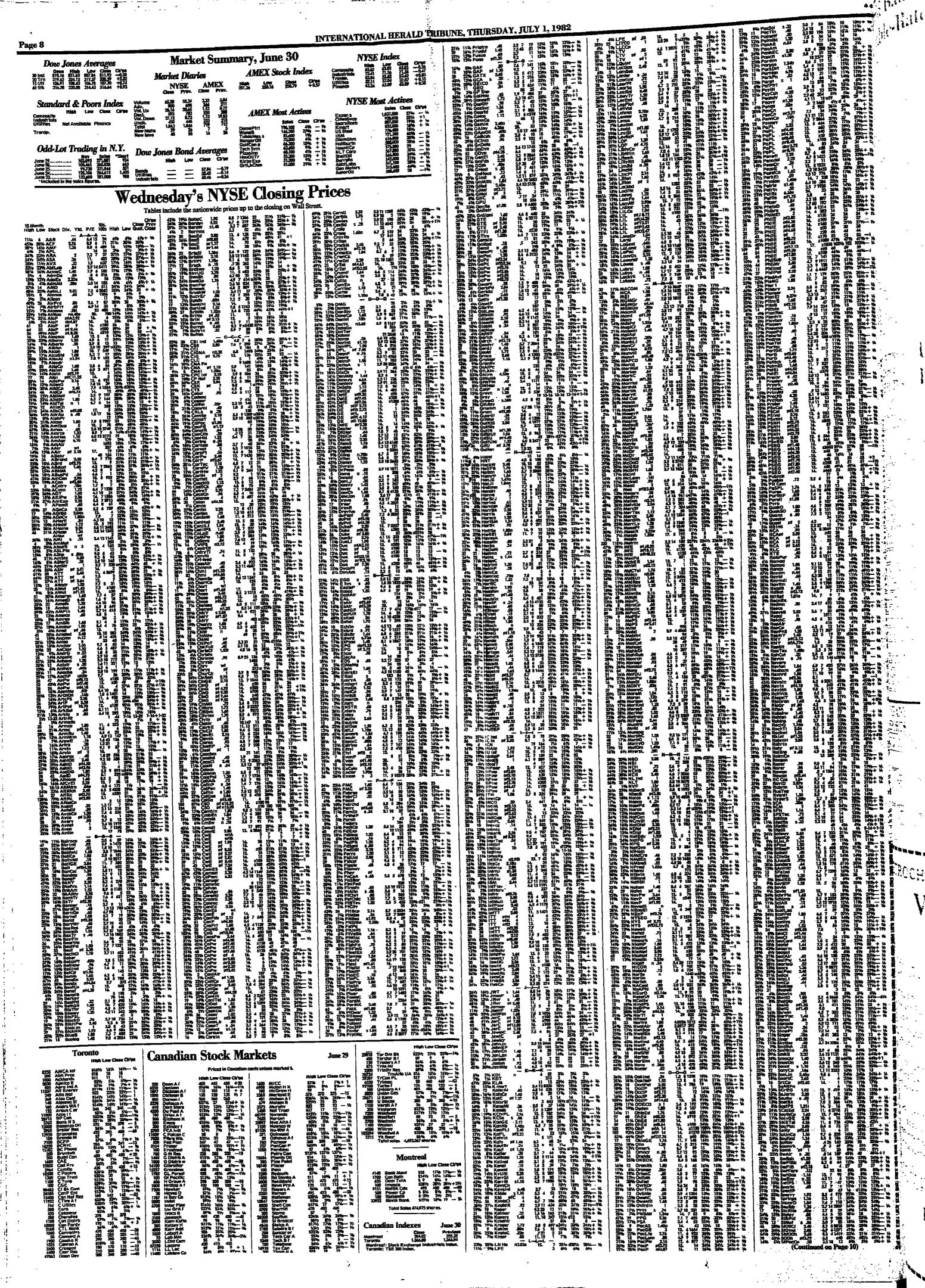
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> > June 18, 1982

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World Bank Expected to Approve Variable-Rate Borrowing, Lending In First 6 Months

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - The World Bank is expected Thursday to approve plans to obtain some of its funds at floating, or variable, rates in short-term markets and to lend to member nations at a rate to be set every six months rather than being fixed at the time of the loan.

These changes are expected to be announced after a final executive board discussion Thursday. Under the proposal by its management, the bank would borrow up to \$1.5 billion at variable rates in the fiscal year starting July 1 out of a total of about \$9 billion.

The precise form of paper or certificate that the bank would sell. and to which short-term rate it would relate, have not been decid-

One basic rationale behind the new plan is to put the bank on a better footing, in which the overall eturn on its loans bears a closer elationship to the true costs of borrowing. In a rising-interest-rate market, the bank bears most of the risk: It now has about \$30 billion of loans outstanding vielding about 8½ percent. But the bank in the past year had to pay an aver-Another reason for the proposed change is an expectation at the

Baxter Reproved

Report IBM Ties

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Justice

Department's special watchdog on rofessional ethics has criticized

am F. Baxter for failing to dis-

lose his ties with International

However, in a report released

uesday, the department's Office

f Professional Responsibility ound that his relations with IBM

ere so inconsequential that there

ere no conflicts of interest when

Ar. Baxter dismissed the govern-

nent's 13-year-old antitrust case

gainst IBM last January. None-

neless, the office found that Mr.

'axter's failure to disclose "other-

ise palpably innocuous informa-

ion" before he dismissed the case

tused an "appearance of a con-ict of interest."

tne 17 that it had found no conct of interest in the case but did

ot release the full report at that une. Solicitor General Rex E. Lee

aid he released the report to clear

he air on charges against Mr. laxter. Some of IBM's competi-

ors and a few public-interest law-

ers have argued that, because of

Ar. Baxter's ties with IBM, the an-

t:trust case should not have been

Shortly after the case was dis-

missed, it became known that Mr.

Daxter briefly served as a consultant to a Los Angeles law firm rep-

trust suit during the late 1970s.

COMPANY

REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in

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lusiness Machines.

Over Failure to

will decline from present high lev-els. If that happens, both the bank and its customers can benefit by not being locked into fixed, longterm commitments.

Permission necessary for the bank to borrow in the U.S. shortterm money market already has been received from Treasury Sec-retary Donald T. Regan, Permis-sion is also expected from West Germany and will be sought from other key countries. The bank also expects to tap the short-term Eurodollar market on a floating-rate

Fixed Rates

Normally, the bank raises money by floating bond issues at fixed rates in major capital markets. Most of the bank's money still would be raised in that fashion. But by being able to borrow some short-term money at variable rates, the bank would gain flexibility in building the overall pool of money at needs for lending to member na-

The new variable-rate lending procedure would apply only to regular loans by the bank, not to those made by the International Development Association, the bank's low-rate lending agency.
The World Bank's lending rate

bank that interest rates eventually -- currently about 11.6 percent affrom 9.6 percent — would vary every six months based on the cost of money in the pool, plus one-half percentage point. As proposed by the bank management to the board, borrowing countries would not have the option to borrow at a fixed rate for 15 or 20 years, as they do now. They would have to borrow on the variable-rate formu-

term recognizes that the bank's need for funds is growing at a time when the availability of long-term money is limited and interest rates are high. Officials believe the short amounted to a dollar equivalent of \$43.2 billion, almost twice the \$21.9 billion issued in the first six months of 1981.

In June, Euromarket bank lending increased by 18 are high. Officials believe that at the moment, although they might have to pay 16 percent or more in the U.S. market for seven-year money, they could borrow on a shorter basis in the United States

on the cost of the pool of funds and fixed-rate borrowings.

Eurobond Issues **More Than Double**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatcher NEW YORK — Eurobond activ-ity in the first half of 1982 more than doubled from the rate a year earlier, Morgan Guaranty Trust said Tuesday.

In its regular market survey, it said that new Euroboads amounting to \$29.3 billion were issued in the first six months, compared with \$12.65 billion in the first half of 1981. Total bond issues on the world's markets for the first half nounted to a dollar equivalent of

ing increased by 18 percent to \$9.62 billion, Morgan said, June's increase followed a similar increase in May to \$7.9 billion. The survey said that Eurocredits in the first half of 1982 rose to \$46.6 billion from \$38.9 billion in first half Malaysia was the largest individ-

ual borrower in June, with \$1.49 billion. Communist countries for the second month in a row arranged no Eurocredits and have raised only \$374 million in first half of 1982, compared with \$1.1 billion a year earlier.

Total new bond issues dropped to \$4.92 billion equivalent in June from \$6.39 billion in May and \$8.32 billion in April, Morgan

Indicators

(Continued from Page 7) 15 percent, but signs that a lower one might result helped snap the credit market out of a torpor as

When the results were announced, dealers also were delighted that the auction drew much

After the auction, one dealer said: "The sale produced two posithe sale is finally out of the way and we can now start worrying about Thursday's sale of \$4 billion

dent and money market specialist at Bache Halsey Stuart Shields said: "The next big Treasury re-funding is due in August. So we can expect some lifting of pressure after Thursday's note sale."

The federal funds rate, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, began to fall Tuesday afternoon from the day's high of 15ta percent. Fed funds had reached a low of 12 percent when the Federal Reserve acted to drain Fed's action pushed the fed funds rate back up to 14% percent and took a little steam out of the bond rally. The price of the Treasury 14s fell back to 100%.

William V. Sullivan Jr., senior vice president at the Bank of New York, said the easing of the federal funds rate was significant because came before a critical date. Wednesday, June 30.

Not only is Wednesday the end of the banking statement week. when many banks are forced to find for funds to, in effect, balance their accounts, but also the end of a quarter, when many corporations and financial institutions need overnight funds to square their books and improve, or window dress." their quarterly statements.

In U.S. Rise

dealers scrambled to cover short

of Treasury four-year notes."

more than a point to 100% from

U.S. Clears Certificate Designed to Aid Thrifts

to help savings institutions and banks compete with money market mutual funds. U.S. regulators have approved a new short-term certificate on which the interest rate will

have an unusually short maturity, seven to 31 days. Thrift instituwill be allowed to pay ¼ percentage point more interest than com-

The interest rate ceiling and the differential is to be eliminated next The department disclosed on able today, it would yield 13.269 percent at thrift institutions and

> The regulators, members of the Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee, voted four to one Tuesday to approve the certificate,

with money market funds, some of

which sell shares for only \$1,000. Until now, the most competitive short-term certificate that banks and savings institutions could offer has been a 91-day certificate with a \$7,500 minimum deposit. The rate on that certificate, approved last March, also is tied to the 13-week

Treasury bill. "The action today without question shows that they're incapable of facing their responsibilities," said Gerald Lowrie, a spokesman for the American Bankers Association. He argued that an account with a minimum deposit requirement of \$5,000, or even \$1,000, is needed to enable banks to compete with money funds. Roy G. Green, president of the

U.S. League of Savings Associa-

tions, a group for thrift institu-tions, endorsed the new product.

The deregulation committee -

which includes the Secretary of the

Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency and the heads of the

Federal Reserve Board, the Feder-

al Deposit Insurance Corporation

and the National Credit Union Administration - was formed by

highest standard of living in Cen-

tral America. But a sharp deterio-

At the same time, unlike the rest

of the region, Costa Rica also has a tradition of democracy and non-

Kom/Ferry International has named John H. Barnes managing

director of its new European finan-

rial services division based in London. The appointment was in-

correctly described in the June 25

ration in the quality of life now seems unavoidable.

May 1. If the certificate were avail-13.019 percent at commercial

although it had been opposed by some banking groups, which argued that the minimum deposit of \$20,000 was too high to compete and the National Credit Un Administration — was formed Congress in 1980 to end ceili on bank interest rates by 1986.

New Regime in Costa Rica

Trying To Avoid Collapse

more active bidding than two short-term Treasury financings

tive things. One, the amount bid for, \$10.2 billion, was higher than many expected. The second is that Douglas McAllister, vice presi-

Wednesday morning, bond prices opened sharply higher, with the government 14s of 2011 gaining

Congress in 1980 to end ceilings

WASHINGTON - In an effort be tied to the yield on three-month

Treasury bills. The certificates, which will become available Sept. I and require a minimum deposit of \$20,000, will tions - savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks -

(Continued from Page 7)

ordered not to foreclose on debts

wed by some 800 small compa-

nies that are near bankruptcy.

The outlook, though, is bleak.

While inflation is higher, the gross

domestic product, which shrank by

3.6 percent last year, is forecast to contract a further 6 percent this

year. A zero growth rate is expect-

The critical question appears to be how Costa Ricans will respond

for 12 to 13 percent. World Bank officials are sensitive to the possible criticism that they are falling into the trap of borrowing short and lending long" — a potentially dangerous banking practice that has seriously hurt many institutions, among them U.S. savings and loan associ-ations. But the World Bank's plan is to establish a lending rate based

Fed Indicates Dislike For Chase Expansion

natives to address Equimark's fi-nancial situation, the board will

not institute control proceedings

against Chase or any person to whom Chase may transfer its op-

tion agreed to by Chase to make it less likely that the New York

banking concern might exercise

control over the Pittsburgh compa-

ny. Chase agreed to give Equimark the right to redeem Chase's option

to acquire all of Equimark's voting

shares, although the cost to Equi-mark of such a redemption is re-

"Chase is satisfied that the mod-

ifications do not fundamentally al-ter the substance of the deal or its financial attractiveness," Chase

said in a statement.

Two other New York-based bank holding companies, Chemical New York and Marine Midland Banks, have made similar arrange-

Marine Midland has purchased

arge amounts of nonvoting stock industrial Valley National Bank

& Trust in Philadelphia and in Centran Corp., a Cleveland-based bank holding company. Marine has been shopping for similar ac-quisitions elsewhere.

Chemical has agreed to buy a

large block of nonvoting stock in Florida National Banks of Florida, a bank holding company based in Jacksonville, which is trying to

stave off a takeover bid by South-east Banking Corp. of Miami.

ments with out-of-state banks.

ported to be high.

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve Board has indicated its strong opposition to the acquisition by a banking company of nonvoting shares in an out-of-state

Such investments, a trend in the U.S. banking industry, are made with the intention of acquiring the out-of-state bank if and when federal law allows interstate banking. In a June 20 letter to Chase

Manhattan Corp., released Tues-day, the Fed said it was "seriously concerned" that large equity investments could give a banking company in one state control over a banking company in another state. This would violate federal statutes that prohibit interstate

Chase is the third-largest U.S. bank holding company after BankAmerica and Citicorp. Last January it invested \$50 million in preferred, nonvoting stock of the Equimark Corp. and another \$50 million in nonvoting stock of Equimark's subsidiary, Equibank both based in Pittsburgh.

Open Options

As part of the agreement, Chase As part of the agreement, Chase acquired an option to purchase all of Equimark's voting shares outstanding, if and when interstate banking is allowed. Under another part of the arrangement, Chase has lent Equimark \$75 million.

In its letter, the Fed indicated that it might have taken steps to require Chase to divest itself of the Equimark shares but for Equi-

Equimark shares but for Equi-mark's weak financial condition.

Some bankers described the Fed's position as a means of keeping its options open so that it can approve some nonvoting-stock acquisitions and deny others.

In its letter, the Fed said: "In view of the special facts and exigencies of this case and, in particular, the important public interest considerations relating to the fi-nancial support provided to Equimark under the agreement and the



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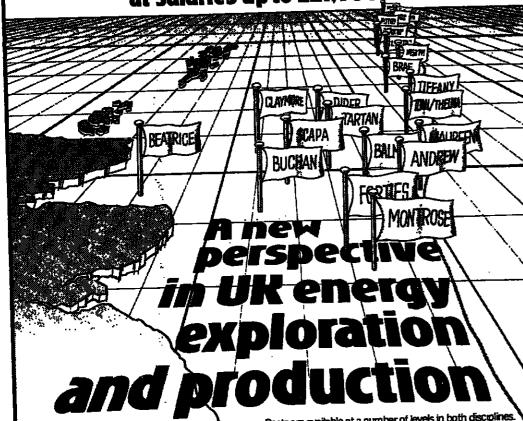
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Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on June 28, 1982: U.S. \$72.92. Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

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Saxon Increases **Estimate of Error**

NEW YORK — Saxon Indus-tries has said it believes that possible overstatements in its financial accounts could exceed a previous estimate of more than \$24 millions by a substantial amount.

Saxon, which is operating under protection of Chapter 11 of the federal Bankruptcy Act, said Tuesday the revised projection was based on information received recently. It did not elaborate.

The company previously had said that there were possible over counting at its Miami Lakes, Flatbusiness products group, and that they could reach at least \$24 mil-

French and Japanese Set Aluminum Venture

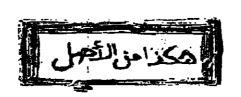
TOKYO — Toyo Alumini said Wednesday that it and Aluminum Alcan de France will set up joint venture in France to produce aluminum powder and paste for

car and marine paints.

Toyo Aluminum, half owned by Alcan, said the new company will start production in August with as annual capacity of 1,320 tons of aluminum powder and 1,430 tons of paste for sale in France and other European countries.

Saudis Cut Riyal's Value

BAHRAIN - The Saudi Arabian rival was devalued to 3.44 to the dollar from 3.43 Wednesday, & Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency spokesman said in Riyadh.



Other Markets

EEC Inflation Slowed

To 11.2% Rate in May

LUXEMBOURG — Consumer prices in the European Economic Community in May rose at an annual rate of 11.2 percent, down from 12.5 percent a year earlier, the EEC statistics office said Wednesday.

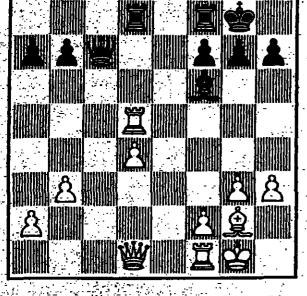
It said the figures for the past 12 months confirm that inflation in the EEC has slowed

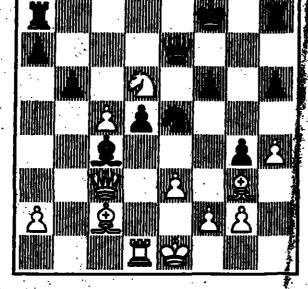
countries in May rose 0.8 percent from April, when it showed a rise of 1.2 percent. In May, 1981, the rise was 0.9 percent. The Netherlands, West Germany, France, Belgium and Britain showed increases of less than I percent.

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A QUOTE

FROM THE BOOK

OF AMOS.

WOE TO THEM THAT ARE

AT EASE IN ZION"

By Junichiro Tanizaki. 199 pp. \$12.95 Knopf, 201 East 52nd St., New York, N.Y. 10022

Reviewed by Ivan Gold IN 1964, a year before his death at the age of 79, Junichiro Tanizaki was elected to honorary membership in the American Academy and Insti-tute of Arts and Letters, the first Japanese to be so honored. Yet a mere 10 years earlier Tanizaki's work had been virtually unknown in the Englishspeaking world. It was in 1955 that Knopf brought out Edward G. Seidensticker's translation of "Some Prefer Nettles" (originally published in 1929), a novel exploring the pernicious effects on Japan of imported cultural values, and the work of the man whom Donald Keene has called

gan to become available. The mid-'50s marked a time of creative ferment in the introduction to the West of contemporary Japanese literature, with men like Keene, Seidensticker, the late Ivan Morris, Howard Hibbett, John Nathan, and other linguists and scholars (whose study of Japanese had frequently begun in military language schools) turning their talents, postwar, to the formidable literary task. The rest of that decade brought us "Snow County of the state of the s formidable literary task. The rest of that decade brought us "Snow Country" and "Thousand Cranes," novels by Yasunari Kawabata, who would be the 1968 Nobel laureate for literature; it marked the beginning of the flow of work into English by Yukio Mishima (still probably better known for his politically-motivated ritual suicide in 1970 than for his splendid fictions like "The Temple of the Golden Pavilion"); those years introduced us also to the sterling novels of Dazai Osamu, to the sterling novels of Dazai Osamu, as well as to the work of numerous

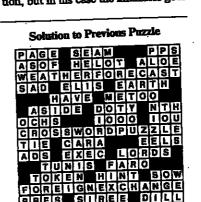
man whom Donald Keene has called

Japan's "finest modern novelist" be-

writers of somewhat lesser rank. Tanizaki's own dense postwar opus "The Makioka Sisters," appeared in translation in 1957, and was followed by "The Key" in 1960 and "The Diary of a Mad Old Man" in 1965. But he was a man of letters of enormous energy and productivity, translating European writers, rendering the 11th-century classic "The Tale of Genji" into modern Japanese, all the while continuing his own prodigious output of stories, essays and novels. An edition of his "Collected Works" was isuon of his Collected works was is-sued while he was still in his 40s, but he continued writing for the next 35 years. So it is fortunate that a new crop of Oriental scholars and translators (many of them students of the '50s pioneers) has now come along to continue the labor of love.

These two novellas were written in the early 1930s, and are said to have been among Tanizaki's own favorite works. In "The Secret History of the Lord of Musashi" the author invents two "historical" documents which purport to gloss the more conventional and uplifting accounts of the life and times of a l6th-century warlord named Terukatsu (the lord of Musashi). As a lad of 12, Terukatsu references the correspond of "dressing witnesses the ceremony of "dressing heads," a barbaric business of making presentable the heads of the enemy taken on the battlefield. This is woman's work, and in a dark, eerie scene, "the air smelling of incease and blood," he is vanquished by the smile on the face of a comely young girl as

she goes about her work. Terukatsu is nether the first nor the last Japanese hero to find a stirring equivalence between sex and mutilation, but in his case the kinkiness goes



ing the girl dress its hair . . Becoming a severed head was a neces

slays and demoses a loades dainy, dainy, and at age 15 becomes involved with the beautiful Lady Kikyo, daughter of the man he killed. Kikyo, is unaware that Terukatsu is the culprit and tends to blame her husband. Norishige, whose nose (but not his life) she vengefully pursues. Terukatsu is her instrument, and eventually they succeed, the hapless Norishige losing succeed, the hapless Norishige losing an ear and part of his lip (causing him to mumble unintelligible blandish-ments" in his nightly visits to his ultimate humiliation.

"Arrowroot," the second story, is as different from this intricate, bloody spoof as may be imagined. A writer in quest of material for an historical novunnamed narrator from himself: Tanis elegiac, lyrical: The Yoshino River's "rippled surface was like crepe in the path of the wind." Tanizaki cannot re-"a lengthy admonition not to waste-paper. This paper was made by your nama and Orito. . . Our hands are ed, but the narrator "never wrote the historical novel I had planned:

Tanizaki, certainly, wasted no pa-per. For anyone unfamiliar with his-work, these elegant, subtle translar: work, mese enegant, should transactions by Anthony H. Chambers, pro-fessor of Asian languages at Wester-an, would make, I think a splendidplace to begin. Certainly the novelist-are a valuable addition to the corps: this 20th-century literary giant

Ivan Gold is a novelist with a special

20th Jefferson Volume Expected Out This Year

New York Times Service

The latest book in the 65-volume project will bring Jefferson's correspondence up to August, 1791. Vol-ume 21, an index to date, is scheduled for publication before the end of this year. Jefferson kept a record of each of the 65,000 letters he wrote and

BRIDGE

10025.

an Australian expert who has wand-ered in so many unlikely domains that he has virtually lost his down-under habits of speech. During 35 extraordi-nary adventures he meets, among oth-ers, Macbeth's witches and a clergyman who never has any clubs. In the looking glass he encounters the Red King and the Red Queen. He meets a flying saucer, descends into Hell and nises to Heaven.

The diagramed deal may not seem easy to the reader, but it is easier than most of the others. Play can be tested in four spades by covering the East-West hands. East has opened one no-

trump, showing 12 to 14 high-card points, and clubs are led and contin-NORTH **♦K83** ⊽K7 **63A ♣**QJ1084 EAST(D) WEST **4762 ♥Q1096 ₽**883 **♦ 19854** ♦ Q972 #AK75 SOUTH **♦**AQJ105 ∇J542 **♦KJ** 496

IN.T. 24 Pass Pass

West led the club three.

somewhat further: on his third visit to the grisly salon, he sees the same young woman dressing the head of a samurai without a nase. (Warriors in the thick of things did not always have the leisure to decapitate a faller enemy: sometimes they would slice off a nose to permit identification at a later time.) Terukatsu feels a strong kinship. "He envied the head for hav.

-jik. (111

sary condition." Not long after, Terukatsu himself slays and denoses a feckless enemy wife's bedchamber) on the way to the

el journeys, in 1912, into the mountainous country of Yoshino, southeast of Kyoto. He is accompanied by a friend from college days who is seeking to find out more about his dead mother — she had been born in that area, but had been "sold as a child area, but had been sold as a child into one of the Osaka pleasure districts, and then been adopted by a respectable family before her marriage. Here the author's historical material, and his re-creation of ancient legends, are as accurate as he can make them yet he is at pains to distinguish the izaki had a certain impatience with the narrowly autobiographical ap-proach embraced by many of his con-temporaries. The tone of "Arrowroot" sist inventing a document or two, showever: the college friend, Tsumura, finds a letter written by his grandmother to his mother, which contains chapped and cracked and the tips of our fingers torn." Tsumura eventually marries his first cousin once rethere was a bit more material than I could handle."

which for us is still emerging.

interest in Japanese literature. He-wrote this review for The Washington Post

NEW YORK - Late this summ or early in the fall, the 20th volume of the Thomas Jefferson papers will be published by Princeton University -Press, continuing a project that began during the Jefferson bicentennial of

received from 1765 to 1826, the year he died.

ued. West has played the three and

the two, presumably a doubleton, and East has played K-A-7.

with a bridge machine in a muchy, amusement arcade. He ruffed the third club high and tried linessing the spade eight. If this had succeeded, he would have had an extra entry to the dummy to finesse in diamends and

dummy to finesse in diamonds and

But as MacThick pointed out later, at this play had nothing to gain. If West held the nine, the machine would have ...

in dummy. East needed a red queen to justify his opening, and it would be right to assume the diamond queen: If East held the heart queen and West

the diamond queen, there was no ?

then leaves this position:

After cashing the club winners, a winning finesse of the diamond jack

NORTH

SOUTH

◆10

٥ĸ

-

VJ5

EAST

♦— ∇A8

¢Q9

VK7

played it, blocking the extra entry-

The right play after ruffing the thire club high was to draw trumps ending

make use of the ace.

chance.

WEST

∇Q10

MacThick's nephew, Archie, was faced by this problem trying his luck-

FEW bridge books have offered deals of high quality in an imaginative and original setting. One that did was "Right Through the Pack," a did was "Right Through the Pack," a classic by Robert Darvas and Norman de Vere Hart, published in 1947. Another is "The Bridge Adventures of Androcles MacThick," published by the author, Dr. Ernst Theimer of Rumson, N.J. "MacThick" has 247 pages, is pleasantly illustrated, and is obtainable from Bridge World, 39 West 94th Street, New York, N.Y.

The hero is Androcles MacThick,

East

On the lead of the last trump, West, can not throw a heart, for South wills establish his jack. West throws a diamond and dummy throws a heart. If East throws a diamond, South can: overtake his own king and then score the six. So East throws a heart, and South cashes the diamond king, leads a heart and scores the diamond ace at the finish to make his contract.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS 1 Kind of shirt 5 Speaks imperfectly

10 Item accompanying a itr. 14 Tip or top 15 Constellation or hunter 16 Suburb of Napoli

17 Shoal 18 Duke's boot 20 Fresh 22 Seek food 23 ''---- of Washington Square' 24 Hairdo 25 Camille Javal 28 He keeps a liner on line

32 Love-in-(passionflower) 33 Lake or pool 34 Javanese carriage 35 Devotee

Godunov," opera by Mussorgsky 37 Spoil 38 Vigoda role 40 Rounded projection 41 Thank-youma'ams 43 Gym apparel

ALGARVE

ALGARVE ALGIERS AMSTERDAM ANKARA ATHENS AUCKLAND

BANGKOK BEIRUT BELGRADE

BUCHAREST

DUBLIN

FLORENCE

HOUSTON

LIMA LISBON

LAS PALMAS

BUDAPEST
BUENOS AIRES
CAIRO
CAPE TOWN
CASABLANCA
CHICAGO
COPENHAGEN

BERLIN

BOSTON

45 Rococo 46 Land or strip follower 47 Junior-48 Met one's gaze, as through a haze

51 Relative of a pac 55 Make poor 57 Ghillie or secque 58 Nonprofession

59 Forearm bones 60 Tom of the 61 Migration

62 Rods used by

DOWN

1 Equal: Comb.

2 Not secretive

3 F.F.V. group 4 Low, laced

footwear

5 At the nadir

6 "Good Night"

B Country bordering the

campers

63 Lustrous

form

girl

7 Sediment

U.S.S.R.

9 Head cold

11 ----- bene

10 Absorb wholly

WEATHER

LOS ANGELES MADRID MANILA

MEXICO CITY

MIAMI MILAN MONTREAL MOSCOW

MEM DELIH

REYKJAVIK

STOCKHOLA

TAIPEI

TEL AVIV TOKYO TUXIS VENICE

VIENNA WARSAW

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS June 30, 1982

WOTOKIHEAW

36 Kitchen aids 39 Swinger between trees 41 Jug for Jeanne 42 Expose 44 Capital of the Ukraine

12 Kind of dance

13 Abbe or Lois

19 Christie book

21 Acquisition of

24 Last row in the

balcony?

25 Golf strokes

27 Wash lightly

28 Natural food

additives 29 "—— mia!"

30 Conform

31 Subjects of

33 Dudley of films

Olay V

26 With force

two newly

hitched

45 Type of showy flower 47 Set firmly 48 Gay tune 49 Jerusalem's Mosque 50 Painter called \mathbf{E}

A

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U

T

L

O N D

I

E

'The Cornish Wonder" 51 The South of France 53 Small amount — -do-well

YOU'RE ALWAYS B COMPLAINING! OND Ê FOOT LET ME LOOK Е HURTS T L E В

DON'T GET IT! IN THE SPRING

THE TREES GROWNEN LEAVES,

THAT'S FOR ME,





WELL, THAT RUINS

CAUSE IN THE

WINTER, WE DON'T

NEED THE SHADE!

I'M IN TROUBLE ...

KITTY!

BUT WHY?

HELLO..

THIS DAY



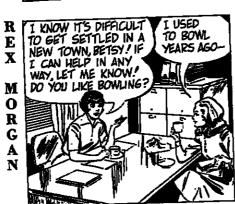






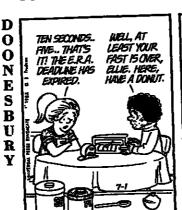










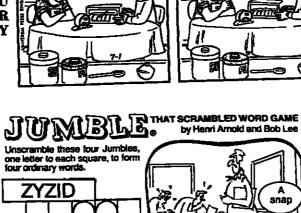






DENNIS THE MENACE





Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form **RIQUE** WHAT A BRIGHT RETAIW STUDENT IS EXPECTED TO DO WHEN THERE'S AN EXAM. UNRICH Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as sug-gested by the above cartoon.

THROUGH THE Jumbles: ABOVE SNACK NUMBER INFUSE Answer: Could be the result of everyone wanting to get into the act—A MOB SCENE

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris



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Indesuez Mutilbonds B...
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Interview 5-X... MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD

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G.T. Jopon Smoot Ca INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND 28-34 Hill St, St. Heiler, Jersey (d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) ... (d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) ... (d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) (d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) \$1,1174 \$1,0566* \$1,0457 \$1,0101* \$ 19,62* vort Benson Inf. Fd... rort Bens. Jop. Fd... rge Cap. Hold..... am Sel, Fund JARDINE FLEMING POB 70 GPO Hs Kons JARDINE FLEMING POB 70 GPO Hs Kons JARDINE FLEMING POB 70 JARDING POB JARDINE FLEMING POB JARDING POB 70 JARDING POB JARDING POB JARDING POB JARDING MAAT \$ 74.81° n 1.094.97° SF 88.06 \$ 1,040.89 RBC Investment Mars, PG Box 244, Guermany
—Hw1 RBC Int'l Control Fd \$ 10.34—Hw1 RBC Int'l Income Fd \$ 9.14—Hw1 RBC Int'l Income Fd ... \$ 4.64

\$11.06 \$1.07.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1

\$133100 \$22.64 LF 1,017 \$2.57 \$7.75 SF 64.85 DAM 90.50 \$86.63

Someral Portfolio
SMH Section
SMH Section
SMH Section
State SI. American
Stacker B. Pac Hold (Sea)
Takyo Pac Hold (Sea)
Takyo Pac Hold (Sea)
Takyo Pac Hold (Sea)
Tokyo Pac Hold (Sea)
Tokyo Pac Hold (Sea)
United Cap Inv. Furni
Winchester Oversen
Winchester Oversen
Winchester Oversen
Wortwide Special ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI): — Ir i O.C. Dir Commodity Tr

Dennis says he's teaching Joey everything he knows.'

SPORTS

Hendrick, Cardinals Bury Phillies, 15-3

Coult of the Cardinals and George Hen- Floyd Bannister to a 4-1 victory HILADELPHIA - The St. third that carried the Mariners and wis Cardinals and George men. drums Tuesday night by cresh-Philadelphia, 15-3, breaking. Phillies eight-game winning 8 after the d nudging them out of first denotes a largace in the National League's id at at light acc m

Hendrick drove in seven runs the man by the double, a sacrifice fly and a that Tenta and slam home run.

Co to blance Kenth Hernandez also had a

Study for BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Shapers Name recomm homer in the Cards 17
Sart of his light attack.

Uning the Hendrick hit his 12th home run

off relieved Ed Hendrick hit his 12th home run its again, the season, off relieves Ed

amber on the season, off reliever Ed amber on the miner, in the eighth mining fol-mination wing walks to Lounie Smith and the sound ernandez and a single by Mike

in this mine anney.

The deficiency is the first and his twoin 1911 into The 15 runs were a league anity of voint The 15 runs were a league anity of voint and an anney in the season (the
is according ardinals scored 14 on opening
college days hand Hendrick's seven RBIs college days bardinals scored 14 on opening college days bary). And Hendrick's seven RBIs had been bad been bed it against Houston on May 7 the Osaka be Joaquin Andrian Scattlered six as been admired as seven immines to improve a been advants over seven innings to improve before luss record to 7-5.

tor's historical Pirates 3, Cabs 1 e as he can in Chicago. Dave Parker broke pains to dispen a scordess game with an RBI ator from leighth-inning double, and pinch ertain mantter Lee Lacy drilled a two run autobiographic in the same imming to lift all by man (ttisburgh to a 3-1 victory over the be tone of hours. Rick Rhoden (5-6) pitched al The long second complete game of the d. Tarratic four at-bats to fatten his batting docume /erage to 340.

Mets 5, Expos 4

oliege (rical e militen by k. In Montreal, rookie Ron Gar-mother, sind. In Montreal, rookie Ron Gar-mother, sind. months at this first major-league aper was many mer, good for two runs in the to. On venth, to help New York break a rackel asia vegame losing streak by downn' Tomas g the Expos, 5-4. Terry Leach, s first west thing the final four innings, als first west three hits in notching his narrator 2 went unite in a large of 1982. Al Oliver hit a nove I have run for the losers

Braves 6, Astros 5.

tainly was in Atlanta, Glenn Hubbard's is infamed to cout Hth-inning single drove in cash, six tufino. Linares, and gave the high transport of the cash and the cash of the ca language and Linares had delivered a pinchc. I that ist single off reliever Mike LaCoss Certaint its-3); Linares moved to second on idding wheet Butler's infield single and mury har pored when Hubbard lined Lathe entire oss' first pitch to left-center. Gisuts 3. Reds 0

In San Francisco, Atlee Ham-

aker priched a four-hitter for his rst major-league shutout and con-ibuted an RBI single in leading the Giants past Cincinnati, 3-0. All our hits off Hammaker were sinon Volumes as he raised his record to 5-4.

Padres 7, Dodgers 5

ut This is In Los Angeles, Alan Wiggins Late the Deap San Diego's 7-5 come from the 10th which the Thirteening victory over the Dodgers.

The page 1 single by Sixto Lexano and Terminetal Ly Remedy's double preceded a project is regardly for the Page 1 sixty. (0-1). an became he Padres rallied for five runs in ze minth to take a 5-4 lead, but the in the isologiers tied the score in their half beflexes of the inning. Dave Edwards August somered for San Diego and Mike odde 5 seasonal and Dusty Baker for Los fore the mangeles.

Angels 2, Rangers 1

ters he was a factor of the least term of the le ver Texas. Zahn (9-3) worked 6% mings and combined with Corett on a seven-hitter to help the ngels to their 13th traumph in reir last 17 games.

Indians 9, Orioles 2

In Baltimore, Andre Thornton it his 19th home run of the year n RBI double to lead Cleveland hine is a 9-2 round over the Orioles.

He like Fischlin and Toby Harrah und face dded two-run singles as John had sure enmy (5-8) scattered three hits ell's call ver seven minings. a damai

Red Sox 4, Tigers 2

pointed of in Detroit, Dennis Eckersley
pointed patched a four-hitter and Dwight
to compared to hife Research Miller the empress 42 Design over the the configures, 4-2. Detroit has won its last ruling 2 games.

William 2 games de l'all de l'

In Toronto, Gary Gray's two-

Major League **Standings**

-41 33

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Son Dieso 988 995 2—7 15 1 1 Les Angeles 992 100 901 9—5 12 10 001 9—5 1

Royals 7, A's 2

In Kansas City, Mo., George Brett and Willie Aikens drove in two runs apiece to help the Royals to dump Oakland, 7-2. Don Hood (1-0) gave up three hits in five innings work and Mike Amstrong picked up his first save. Brett hit his 10th home run of the year, good for two runs, in the first off Dave Beard (5-5),

Twins 12, White Sox 5

In Minneapolis, Ron Washing-ton went 4-for-5 and drove in three runs and Gary Ward batted in four more to spark Minnesota to its 12-5 runaway over Chicago.

Brewers 11. Yankees 4

In New York, Cecil Cooper hit two homers and had three RBIs and Don Money batted in three more to pace Milwankee's 11-4 drubbing of the Yankees. Mike Caldwell (5-7) went seven innings for the Brewers, who have won 11 of their last 13 games.



Billie Jean King

... Of the upcoming semifinal match with Evert: 'I'm going to go for it.'

Yanks: From Tradition to Travesty

By Dave Anderson New York Times Service

NEW YORK - In his baseball orations, George Steinbrenner in-variably mentions "Yankee tradi-tion," presumably referring to the glory that was Babe Ruth and Lou Gehing the grandeur that was Joe Difference and Machen Marche DiMaggio and Mickey Mantle, and the grit that was Reggie Jackson and Thurman Munson on the t Yankee teams to win the World Series way back there in 1978 and 1977.

Yankee tradition has a nice ring to it — a World Series ring — except that most of the current Yankees can't identify with it. To most of the members of this

season's team, the only Yankee tradition is that sooner or later Steinbrenner will address them, as he did Friday night in their Yan-kee Stadium clubhouse. Perhaps that's the reason the Yankees are still struggling on a treadmill below .500.

Steinbrenner has turned Yankee tradition into a travesty. Tradition is maintained by continuity and

stability, not by turmost and turests of beheadings.

Most of the players on the 1982 team haven't been Yankees long enough to feel like Yankees, to feel part of the true tradition that Steinbrenner has destroyed. In the turnover of talent from

last year's team that was good quietly into the linear and granted enough to hold a 2-0 lead in the time to grip that torch of tradi-World Series, most of the current tion. Even as an instant celebrity Yankees are merely strangers in pinstripes, transients until further notice. Each has to be wondering when Steinbrenner will glare down at him from the royal box and turn

In the turnover, 12 current Yankees, virtually half the roster, have been acquired since the principal owner chewed out his team during last year's American League championship series.

"I think it was good," Dave Winfield said with a sly smile after the principal owner's clubhouse appearance Friday night, "for everyone to meet the man they've heard so much about."

Winfield, of course, met the man less than two years ago himself, but he's almost a Yankee old-timer now. Of the hitters, only Graig Nettles, Lon Piniella, Willie Randolph, Bobby Murcer, Rick Cerone (when his thumb heals), the ofte n-ostracized Oscar Gamble and the benched Bucky Dent can be considered Yankees of any duration; of the pitchers, only Ron Guidry, Rich Gossage, Tommy John and Rudy May.

In other eras, the Yankees indeed were a team of tradition. Eve-

Watching the crews training on

this serene course in their final pre-

race tune-ups, one is hard put to

Challenge Sculls, to forego racing

When contacted at his Italian

A potentially more serious

training quarters, Ibarra regretted: "Given the current situation, it is

threat to the international charac-

ter of Henley has arisen as a result

of the Canadian government's de-cision not to sanction any Canadi-

an entries for this year's racing be-

cause of the participation of South

African crews in this and past

The Vancouver Rowing Club,

winner of the 1976 Stewards Cup, and Ridley College of St. Cathe-

rines, Ontairo, a four-time winner

of The Princess Elizabeth Challenge Cup, had to abandon plans to race here this were harm

Opestioned about Henley's en-

try policy, Angus Robertson, one

of the stewards who administer the

Henley is an apolitical sporting event which welcomes all crews.

The regatta has no intention of

impossible for me to race."

here this year.

year's regattas.

Ottawa's dictates.

regatta, said:

scratch.

altering its policies."

Thames Challenge Cup.

Yale, Cal.-Berkeley

Henley's Tranquillity Disrupted by Politics

By Norman Hildes-Heim New York Times Service

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England — The 133d rowing of the Henley Royal Regatta will get under way Thursday amid political controversies that have jarred the otherwise idylic tranquility of this oldest of all world rowing events.

The reliklands crisis has caused Ricardo Ibarra of Argentina, the 1980 winner of Henley's Diamond Challenge Sculls, to forego racing The regatta is raced annually on one-and-five-sixteenths-mile

straight stretch of the River Thames, which flows through the rolling Berkshire hills of this Thames Valley village.

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Beston 291 000 010—4 7 1
Detroit 900 010 100—2 4 10
Ecteraley and Gedmon; Ulder and Petrish.
W—Eckersley, 6-6, L—Ulduc, 1-1, HRb—Boston,
Evons (77, R.ARlier (3), Rice (18); Detroit,
Helbner 2 (5). Hybner 2 (5).
Sectify 083 901 900—1 7
Turonto 090 199 900—1 7
F.Bannister, Storton (7) and Sweet Clamon B.Mortinez Whith (9), W.—Esensister, 7-L-Clancy, 7-L-HR—Toconto Berfield (4). L—Chincy, 7-L HR—Toconto, Borfield (6).

Revisiond Bill 904 646—9 11 9

Baltitreire 909 200 986—2 4 9

Denny, Brennon (8) and Beeder McGreson,
Grimston, G.L. T.Martinez (8), Stocklard (9) and
Bolon, W.—Denny, 5-8, L.—McGreson, 8-4, 14R—
Cleveland, Therefor (19).
Cofffering 900 110 986—1 7 9

Teores 91 906—2 7 0

Sundburs, W.—Zuhu, 9-3, L.—McGrid, 5-7.
Cokland 909 181 986—2 7 3

Sundburs, W.—Zuhu, 9-3, L.—McGrid, 5-7.
Cokland 900 918 180—2 7 3

201 901 906—2 9 9

Súndbirsi W-Zuhn, 9-3, L-MacKe, 5-7.

Ostidend 000 919 180-2 7 3

Konson City 213 (97 080-7 9 9

Bearti, T. Jinderisod 13), B. McLouphile (4),
Arroya Est sooi Newment Hood, I-a, L-Beard,
5-6, HR.—Korsse City, Brail (18),
Chicaso 070 971 181—5 12 1

Oston, Hickey (4), Solama (4), Kosseon (8)

Ost 311 187—5 12 1

Oston, Hickey (4), Solama (4), Kosseon (8)

Ost 311 187—5 12 1

Oston, Hickey (5); Viola, Felton (6) and
Loudner, W-Viola, 2-3, L-Dotson, 3-4.

Milneadase 10 181 910—32 14 9

New York. 282 900 909—4 18 2

Culdwell, Assustine (8) and Stemmons;
Guldry, Frazier (5), Rawley (6), R. May (3) and
Wyresor, Espina (9), W-Caldwell, 5-7. L-

Guidry, Flashine (9). W—Caldwell, 57. L—Guidry, B3. HR:—Althrophen, Copper 2 (16):
New York, Winfield (9).
[KATIONKI, LEAGUE

Philipurph 905 100 090—3 9 8
Chicogo 90 600 091—1 15 8
Rhodes and T.Peno; Jenkins, W.Hernandez
(8), Compbell (9) and J.Davis, W.—Rhodes, 54.

[.—Jankins, 5-4,
St. Louis
Philadelphia
189 805 902—3 9 1
Andolor, Libril (8) and Parter, Brammer (8);
Ruthwen, Manue (5), Altendrate (6), Former
(8), Lyfe (8) and B.Dioz, Roberts (7); Virgil (9).
W—Andolor, 7-5, L—Ruthwen, 6-5, HR9—
541.puis, K.Hernondez (3), Neudrick (12).
Neudrick (12), Manuel (12), Manuel (13), Neudrick (12), Manuel (13), Neudrick (13), (13),

Pulso, Leach (A) and Sépanny, Rosers, Burris (A), Rearden (B) and Carter, W— Leach, 1-0, L— Burris, 3-18, Hilbs—New York, Gardenber (1);

Mantreal, Offiver (12). 32 San Francisco 919 002 80x-3 7 8
B, Shirter, Price (6), Kern (8) and Van Gorder;
Hostonoker and Breaky, W— Hammaker, 5-4, L—
B, Shirter, San Diene.

spite the scratching of five of The Grand's nine initial entries, have their work cut out for them against the two remaining entries, both British, in Henley's premier event. Racing will begin Thursday morning. There will be three days of straight knockout eliminations before Sunday's finals.

Berkeley.

in 1977, Reggie Jackson needed time to earn his pinstripes. Jackson eventually emerged as

the pillar of the clubhouse after Munson's death and Catfish Hunter's retirement. But without Jackson this year, the clubhouse has no pillar for the other players to lean,

So the Yankees struggle. The quick explanation is that "we're not hitting." Why aren't they? "With the influx of so many new

people, we haven't been able to assume the standard of excellence that the Yankees were famous Winfield says. "Before, the Yankees planned on winning; but this team hasn't done enough winning to be able to plan on it. We haven't learned to win together."

According to Randolph, some new Yankees haven't learned to

adjust to the principal owner. 1 We've got a lot of new players now who came from clubs where they never got that feedback, where they may have never seen the owner," the second basen

The Yankees' home run leader is Winfield with nine, a decent intal for a right-handed hitter in Yankee Stadium, with its left-center field prairie, but hardly in keeping with Yankee trademark was the home run. But this season Steinbranner ordered speed instead of strength. This season's trademark has been all those swift base-runners who

don't score enough runs. In a park originally designed for Babe Ruth, the Yankees don't have a left-handed singger who ap-pears capable of hitting even 20

home runs this season.

"Left-handed power is important here," Winfield says "But they've got a right-handed litter a lot of other teams would use if he

was their player."

He was talking about Store Balboni, the huge 25-year-old first baseman who was returned to Columbus of the International League, where he has thit 12 homers and driven in 38 tuns in only 33 games this season In his brief visit with the Yanken, he hit one homer in 10 games while bat-

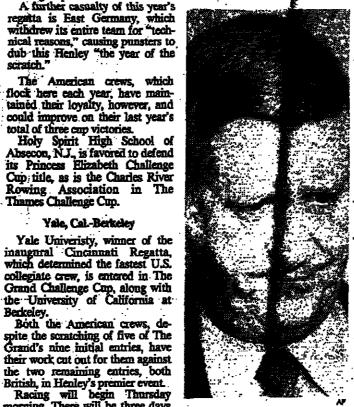
'A Condominism' Not long ago, Rick Langford of the Oakland A's described pitch-

the Oakland A's described pitching to the 6-foot-3-inch, 225-pound Balboni as "pitching to acondominium." And without Jackson, the Yankees don't have a slagger who frightens opposing pitches.

"Bring back Balboniand platoon him with John Mayberry at first base," Gossage suggests.

"The way we're struggling, he's not going to kill us with his strikeouts, and he puts a little fright into the other pitchers. It's a matter of letting him establish himself so people dong care if he strikes out. You need patience with him."

But just as there's no Yankee tradition in the Steinbrenner re-gime, there's no patience either.



George Steinbrenner 'They've heard so much about him.

King Defeats Austin, Gains Semifinals

WIMBLEDON, England — Billie Jean King, the self-proclaimed old jady of her sport, upset third-seeded Tracy Austin Wednesday to move into the women's semifinals of the Wimbledon tennis championships.

King, who has won a record 20 Wimbledon titles, used her serveand-volley tactics and experience to oust Austin, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2. The 38-year-old American, who first played this grass-courts championship 21 years ago, will face defend-ing champion Chris Evert Lloyd in the semilimals. Evert, seeded second, advanced

by stopping 10th-seeded Barbara Potter, 6-2, 6-1.

Also moving into the semis was pecched Martina Navratilova, top-seeded Martina Navratilova, who eliminated unseeded JoAnne ell, 6-3, 6-4. Bettina Bunge, No. 11, registered a 6-2. 6-3 victory over Candy Reynolds and will play Aime Smith in the other quarterfinel match.

Top Seeds Advance On the men's side, the top three

seeds — defending champion John McEnroe, Jimmy Connors and Vius Gerulaitis — all moved into the

But fourth-seeded Sandy Mayer was upset by fellow American Tim Mayotte, 3-6, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4 in a third-round match. Mayotte, who became a fulltime pro only last year, said he had

never come from two sets down to win a professional match before. In another third-rounder, 11thecded Brian Teacher of the United States defeated Stefan Simons-

son of Sweden, 7-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3. McEnroe toppled fellow American Hank Pfister, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; Connors ousted Australian Paul McNamec, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1, while Gerulaitis eliminated American compatriot Roscoe Tanner, 6-3, 6-

Despite the straight-set victory, McEnroe said he hadn't been concentrating. "Two years ago, I was much more intense," he said.

"Now I go off into space at times and lose concentration. But I'm hitting the ball harder than I was, and I'm trying to get back my old attacking attitude.

Also advancing into the men's quarters were No. 5 Johan Kriek of South Africa, who beat Nick Sa-

Transactions

Assericae League
ALINNESCYA—Optioned Al Williams, pitcher
to Toledo of the Infernational League and Called

up Jeff Little, pitcher, from Toledo. Nettenal League ATLANTA-Traded pitcher
ACMillians to Pittsburgh for pitcher F
Peruz, who will ioin Richmond international League; called up pitcher
Diaz from Richmond.
CHICAGO-Recoiled Kan Krowe.

from lowe of the American Assoc BASKETBALL

stationed Businetheal Association
CHICAGO—Traded their 1982 ascond-round
draft plot,
to Golden State for a suture second-tourid draft plot,
ARLWAUKEE—Traded Pat Commings,
forward, to Dollas for a 1982 second-round draft

cash.
SAN DIEGO—Treded Joe Bryant, ferward, and their second-round draft pick to Houston for a 1982 second-round draft pick.
FOOTBALL

Haffessi Facitiati Leosoe BUFFALO-Signed Victor nerback-kick returner, to a series of a

COLLEGE MARYLAND—Signed bookelball cooch Left

World Cup Soccer

SECOND ROUND
Group A: BELGIUM, POLAND, U.S.S.R.
Group B: England, Spain, West Garmany
Grate C: Arsentine, Brazil, Haby
Group D: Assiria, France, Meribern Irelan Jame 29 Frence 1, Austria C. et Maerid Poland 3, Belgium Q, Barcelona

Pouna 3, neggypt 4, but carping Joen 29 Italy 2, Argentina 1, Barcelona West Germany 6, Enskand 6, Madrid Thursday Austria vs. Horthern Yreland, Madrid Argentina vs. Brazil, Borcelon W. Germany vs. Spala, Modrid Northern (reland vs. France, Madrid Soviet Union vs. Poland, Barcelona Manday

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viano of the United States, 6-2, 6-3, 7-5; sixth-seeded Gene Mayer, in the eighth game and holding who tripped U.S. compatriot Steve Denton, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, and 12thseeded Mark Edmondson of Australia, who overpowered New Zealander Russell Simpson, 6-4, 7-6, 7-

In the quarterfinals, McEnroe will face Kriek, Connors will play Gene Mayer and Gerulaitis will take on Edmondson. The fourth quarterfinal pairing is not yet set.

19 for 19

For King, who had reached the quarterfinals here for the 19th time in 19 tries, it was her first victory in six lifetime encounters with the 19-year-old Austin.

Seeded No. 12 this year, the winner volleyed crisply and covered the court tenaciously. She changed tactics continuously in an attempt to prevent Austin from finding the rhythm essential to her oaseline game. King lost her opening service.

but immediately broke back.
The two then exchanged service to 3-3, when Austin cashed in two double-faults for a break and a 4-3 advantage. Austin broke again in the ninth game to win the opening

But King, playing in the 103d singles match of her distinguished career at the All-England Club, shook off the years by storming to a quick 5-2 lead in the second set with breaks in the first and seventh serve to close to within 4-5, but King served out the set at love, finishing it with a sharply angled drop shot — a weapon that stood her well throughout the nearly two-hour match.

In the third set, King glanced at the scoreboard and saw that the score was 2-0 in her favor. "That two kept getting bigger and bigger and bigger," she said. "And I sud-

dealy thought, 'If I win this game it will be 3-0.'" And with her 3-0 edge, she also knew that the hard work of break-

ing Austin's service was over; all she had to do to reach the semis was to play steady tennis. So with lobs and drops breaking the machinelike Austin, King went on to rack up her 90th singles victory at

King became the oldest woman semifinalist here for 62 years. In 1920, Dorothea Lambert Chambers, one of the famous oldrimers of tennis, reached the final at age of 41 and lost to Suzanne Lenglen. 'A Smart Lady'

Asked how it felt to beat a player who wasn't born when she herself was already the talk of the tournament, King said: "To be fair, Tracy's not at her best. She's

had a lot of injuries this year. I don't think she's as match-fit as she could be." Austin said she had had a fever Tuesday and "sweated through

three sweatsnits last night." But during the 1 hour 57 minshow in her relentless baseline game and devastating cross-court Of King, Austin said: "She's re-

ally a smart lady — she thinks

about tennis 23 hours a day." King, who has won six singles and 10 doubles titles here, said Wednesday's victory was "very gratifying — anything at this stage is a bonus."

King was asked to comment on her impending semifinal match against defending champion Evert. Said King, quickly: "I'm going to go for it."

When she started her comeback this year, King said some victories would be minor miracles and some would be major. Winning a seventh Wimbledon

singles title? "Major."

MEN'S SINGLES Third Round Brion Teacher, U.S., del. Stetan Simonsson, Sweden, 7-4, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3; Tim Mayotte, U.S., def. Sandy Mayer, U.S., 3-6, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

Fourth Round

Gene Mayer, U.S. (6), del. Steve Denton, U.S. Gene Mayer, U.S. (6), det. Steve Demon, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; Mark Edmondson, Australia, def. Russell Simpson, New Zealand, 6-4, 7-6, 7-6; Johan Kriek, South Africa, def. Nick Saviona, U.S., 6-2, 6-3, 7-5; Vitas Gerusolifs, U.S., def. Roscoe Tonner, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-3; John McEnroe, U.S., def. Hank Pfister, U.S., 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; Jimmy Connors, U.S., def. Paul McNornee, Australia, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES
Fourth Round
Ino Bunge, U.S., det. Condy Rev

Billie Jeon King, U.S., def. Tracy Austin, U.S., 24.64.62; Chris Evert Lloyd, U.S., def. Berbore Potter, U.S., 62.61; Martino Novratilova, U.S., def. Joonne Russell, U.S., 63.64.

Lakers, Drafting First, Tap Worthy

NEW YORK - The Los Angeles Lakers selected James Worthy of North Carolina as the first choice of Tuesday's National Basketball Association college draft. Worthy, a 6-foot-9 all-America.

ided the Tar Heels to the 1981-82 NCAA title as a junior; he gave up his final year of college eligibiliy and will join the Lakers of areem Abdul-Jabbar, Earvin Johnson, Jamaal Wilkes and Norm

Last season, Worthy averaged 15.6 points and 6.3 rebounds a game while shooting 57 percent from the floor. The NBA champion Lakers earned the rights to the top choice as the result of a 1980 trade with Cleveland followed by a coin flip with San Diego.

"It's going to be exciting to see Worthy work into the Laker fast break," said Los Angeles owner said Los Angeles owner Jerry Buss. "It wasn't a difficult San Diego, choosing second, se-

lected Terry Cummings, a power forward from DePaul, and Utah kins of Georgia. Dallas drafted Bill Garnett of Wyoming and Kansas City chose LaSalle Thompson of Texas to complete the top five. Cummings, at 6-10, was the best

power forward in the draft. He has a deadly shot from the corner and is ferocious on the boards. Cummings averaged more than 22 points and nearly 12 rebounds a game last year and helped make the Blue Demons one of the country's strongest teams.

Utah chose one of college bas-ketball's most flamboyant players. Wilkins, 6-7, averaged 21.3 points a game for Georgia last season. Dubbed the "human highlight film" and has been likened to Julius Erving of the Philadelphia

Gamett, 6-81/2, is tough on defense and is willing to mix it up. Kansas City, for years in search of a big man, landed the 6-10 Thompson, who led the country in rebounding last year as a junior.

Marked by a surplus of out-standing guards and undergradu-ates, the draft was sufficiently deep for Marty Blake, the NBA's director of scouting, to comment that "everybody came away with two or three good players."

Top 5 Picks, by Teams ATLANTA n. g. Purdue: Joe Kapicki, f-c. g. Va. Tech.



James Worthy '... It's going to be exciting.'

Detroit: Mark Holl, g. Minnesota: Joy Bruchok, g. Mt. St. Mary's; Horace Wyarl, c, Clemson. BOSTON Dorren Tillis, c, Cleveland St.; Tony Gay, g, Kansas; Terry Mass, g, Northeastern; Greg Stewart, i, Tulsa; William Brown, g, St. Peter's.

Quintin Dolley, g. Sen Francisco; Ricky Fracier, I. Missouri; Welloce Bryant, c. Son Francisco; Rod Higgins. 1, Fresno St.; Tyrone Adoms. g. Konsos St.; Chyck Aleksinos, c.

CLEVELAND John Bogley, 9, Soston Col.; David Mosley, 1, Kansas; Mike Wilson, 9, Marquetie; Regele Hannah, f. Sa. Aleboma; Terry White, £ Texas

Cliff Levingston, i, Wichito St.; Ricky Pierce, e. Rice; Wolker Russell, g, Western Michigan; John Ebeling, i, Florida Southern; Gary Holmes. GOLDEN STATE

DALLAS
Bill Garnett, 1, Wyonning; Corny Thompson, 1,
connecticut; Rudy Woods, c. Taxxx ABM; Ken
urnold, p, lowg; Wayne Waggoner, y, Northwest

DENVER
Rob Williams, g. Houston; Rovin Bond, g.
Pesperdine; Efford Turner, g. S.W. Louislana;
Bill Duttv, g. Santo Clara; Chris Brust, t. North

Terry Teogle. 1-g. Bayler; Jeff Taylor, g. Texas Tech; Chuck Nevilt, c. North Caroline St.; Andre Gaddi. I, George Mason; Jeff Schneider.

Lester Conner, s. Oregon St.; Derek Smith, f. Louisville: Chris Engler, c. Wyoming: Ken Stancell, t. Vs. Commonwealth: Albert Irving, f. Alcorn St.

Cloris Kelloge, f. Ohio St.; Guy Mergon, 4 Wake Forest; Jose Staughter, g. Portland; Jef Jones, G. Virginio; Rich DiBenedetto, Wisconsin-Eou Clairs. LuSaile Thompson. c, Texas; Brook Steppe, a Georgia Tech; Jim Johnstone, c, Wake Forest; Mike Sanders, f, UCLA; Ken Simpson. a LOS ANGELES LUS ANGELES James Worlby, 1, North Coroling; Willie Jon Vanderbitt; Mike Hackett, 1, Jacksonvill

Poul Prastery, 91, Tulsa; Fred Roberts, I, Brigham Youne; Jerry Becks, I, Middle Tennessee St.; Tony Carr, 9, Wis-Eau Cloire; Bobby Austin, 9, Cincinnett. MEW JERSEY Eric Floyd, g. Georgetown; Eddle Phillips, f. Alabama; Jimmy Black, e, North Carolina; James Griffin, I-c, Illinois; Tony Brown, 1-g, **NEW YORK**

MEW YORK
Trent Tucker, e, Minnesdo; Scott Hostings, f,
Arkonsos; Vince Tevier, g, Duke; Don Coldwell,
Washinston; Crole Tucker, g, Illinols.
PHILADELPHIA
Mark McNomors, c, Colifornie; Mitchell
Anderson, f, Bradley; Russ Schoene, c, TennChoffendoso; Dale Solomes, f, Vo, Tach; Bruce
Nikes, f, Dukhangas.

David Thirdkill, 1. Bradley; Kevin Moses, 1. Cal-Irvine; Charles Pittman, 1, Maryland; Rory White, 6. So. Alabama; Marvin McCrary, 9. Missayet PORTLAND
Lotayette Lever, a. Artzona St.; Lidon
Townes, f. James Madison; Audie Norris, f.
Jackson St.; Eric Smith, g. Georgetown;

Cherokae knone, & Certebroy.

SAM ANTONIO

Oliver Robinson, s. Alabamo-Birminshom;
Wille Radden, c. Sc. Florids; Teny Grier, s. So.
Florids; Cloreno Svennegon, t. Texos Tech;
Jalme Pena, f. N. Mex. St.

SAN DIEGO
Terry Cumnings, & DePoul; Richard
Anderson, & UC-Santu Berbara; Craig Haddes,
ø, Long Beach St.; Darfus Clement, y, Layela
(Illinois); Gary Carter, ø, Tennessee,
SEATTLE
John Greis, & Oregon; Ken Owens, g, Idano;
Rad Canto, c, So, Illinois; Bobby Poits, & N.C.Chorlotte.; Alan Rayhorn, & No, Illinois.
UTAH

UTAH

Dominisan Wildes, f. Georgie; Steve Trumbe,
t. Briehom Young; Jerry Eoves, g. Louisville;
Mark Enten, c. UCLA; Mike McKey, g. WASHINGTON

Bryan Warwick, a. St. Joseph's (Pa.); Dwight Anderson, a. USC; Mike Gibson, c. Se. Car. Sportonburg; Mike Largey, f. Upsala; Dino parv. (, Long Beach St.

EAST RUTHERFORD, NJ (UPI) — The New Jersey Nets traded guard Ray Williams to the Kansas City Kings for guard Phil Ford and an undisclosed amount of cash, the Nets announced late

Williams-Ford Trade

Tuesday. from New York for Maurice Lucas in October, 1981, led New Jersey in scoring during the 1981-82 sea-son. He averaged 20.4 points per game and was ranked 19th in the league. Ford was the second pick overall in the 1978 draft and was named 1979's NBA rookie of the year. He averaged 9.9 points and 6.3 assists per game last season.

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AMERICAN LEADUE

Getting Off the Team

WASHINGTON — The most repeated reason given for Al Haig's resignation is that he wasn't a "team player," For the Reagan administration this is a cardinal sin. But what does it really mean? I went down into the White House locker room to talk to a

member of the staff. "I guess it won't be the same old club without Big Al," I said to him as he was bent over

tying his shoe.
"We can play without him," my friend said. "Nobody is indispensable on this Buchwald squad except the

Gipper."
"I'm going to miss Big Al," I said. "He added a lot of life to this town. He may have had a short fuse, but to me, well, I'll always remember him as "The Vicar."

"You sportswriters never did know what was going on. Do you know when Al first came on the team, the Gipper was down here taking a shower, and Al handed him a game plan spelling out his "I didn't know that." I admit-

"Haig insisted on calling all the signals but no one ever understood a word he said."

"But the Gipper liked him, didn't he?"

"The Gipper likes everybody uniess you wake him up when he's sleeping. But the Gipper had to do something. The team was fighting among themselves and the fans didn't know what was going on. So they blamed it on the Gipper because he's supposed to be captain

"Let me ask you the big question. Did Big Al jump, or was he

"It was a little of both," the Reagan team player said. "We knew we had a problem on our hands early in the season when the Gipper got hurt in a game, and Big Al rushed up to the press box and announced that he was in charge. We couldn't believe it when we saw the films on TV. If we were confused, you can imagine what it did to the fans and other coaches

"Al gave us a lot to write about." I said regretfully. "The man had charisma.

"He also had a helluva temper. Every time we got in a huddle, he threatened to walk off the field if he didn't get the ball." "Some of the sportswriters

wrote that the reason Big Al was axed was that Cap Weinberger kept tripping him."

"There was no love lost between Cap and Big Al, but Haig antagonized everyone in the Gipper's backfield, and pretty soon no one would block for him. They wouldn't even pick him up when he fell down.

"I noticed that. It was one of the reasons he was such good copy.

"I'll tell you what really did Big Al in. Remember when we all went over to play in the Summit Bowl at Versailles? Well, first Al kept complaining about his room. Then when the game started, the Gipper wanted to hit all the NATO teams hard for playing ball with the Russians. But Big Al kept electing to pass. Then he fumbled on a crucial third down play at the United Na-tions, and finally when Israel started running all over Lebanon, Al announced on his own he was going down to referee the game. The Gipper wouldn't let him go, so he sulked for the rest of the trip."

"But doesn't the Gipper look bad when he fires the only guy on his team who seemed to know the

"Al lacked the killer instinct. He talked tough, but he was never one to hit the Kremlin head-on. Every time someone on the team sugges ed throwing the long bomb, Al talked the Gipper into trying to gain a few yards on the ground." "In Al's position, he had to do ibat."

"You don't win the big ones if you're not willing to use the bomb," the White House man

"I guess Cap Weinberger will have a lot more to say about calling the plays."
"The Gipper likes Cap's style,

and we're going to put all our strategy into defense."
"Which means there is more chance of using the bomb?" "I'm not saying. We'd be crazy to give our game plan away in an

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Citharing While Mick Jagger Burns

By Joseph McLellan

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — If the Emperor Nero
were alive today he made were alive today, he would probably

want to be Mick Jagger.

At the height of his career, Nero, who fancied himself an artist, won a music competi-tion in Greece, where the music competition and the artist-celebrity were invented.

Nero's instrument, incidentally, was not the fiddle but the cithara, a stringed instru-ment whose name is related to "guitar" and "zither" but whose closest modern relative is the harp. Nero would have loved the idea of performing on television: He would have watched his ratings carefully and made it mandatory for everyone to view his shows.

Television has escalated the music celebrity

game these days to new heights. It brings the performer into the home with an impact be-

youd the reach of radio or records. Not only do you get musical expression from Itzhak Periman, you get his facial expressions at no extra cost. Musicians like Perlman, Luciano Pavarotti and Beverly Sills become regular visitors in your living room. You know that they are the world's best be-cause they are certified by the Public Broadcasting Service or even by commercials for

American Express. Certification of some kind is essential, because most people (and Americans in particular) suffer from cultural insecurity. The result is an artificial widening of the gap between the superstars and those who are merely extremely good. Audiences who cannot tell the difference between one violinist and another will skip a performance by Henryk Szeryng or Sergiu Luca and flock to hear Perlman, because he has the seal of approval.

Respect, Recognition

It may be useful to distinguish between musical celebrity and musical reputation, two phenomena that are related but not quite identical. Reputation is the respect of fellow musicians and expert music lovers, those who know the repertoire and analyze and compare

performances. Celebrity is something larger but less significant. Mostly, it is recognition. Van Clibura, Jean-Pierre Rampal, Renata Scotto, Mstislav Rostropovich, Yehudi Menuhin, Vladimir Horowitz and others are celebrities because they are known to people who are not quite sure of the differences between a concerto and a sonata or the similarities between an oboe and an English horn.

In classical music, reputation and celebrity are both based on performance. You simply do not attract attention unless you can per-form at a certain level. Even Liberace is a good pianist, I was recently told by an international star pianist (though not a celebrity). Critics who deplore a lot of the music James Galway plays will usually admit that he plays it beautifully; and when he performs serious music, he becomes a serious musician.

Reputation usually lags behind performance, on the way up and on the way down.

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Menuhin burst upon the scene as a child pro-digy, and for half a century he remained one of the world's top virtuosos. For several years now his technique has not matched that of the average graduate of a good conservatory,

but he continues to play to standing ovations. Celebrity is even more erratic. Many musicians who deserve it never really achieve it, partly because their repertoire has less mass appeal but also partly because they lack the extra touch of personality that escalates good musicmaking into celebrity status.

One traditional way of achieving both celebrity and reputation in a hurry is by winning a competition, as Nero did. Cliburn became famous overnight by winning the Tchaikovsky International Competition in 1958. His victory ensured that, for the rest of his life, whenever he decided to sit down at a piano, the hall would be sold out.

His sudden rise to the top level of interna-



tional stardom when he was only 24 also may have permanently stunted his growth as an artist. He immediately became so busy showing people how he won the prize - that is, giving virtuoso performances of the top-40 romantic pieces for piano - that he had no time to develop new interests or fresh approaches to his favorite repertoire. Artistically, if not financially, it is probably better to

That's what Rampal did. For years, he worked in orchestras and then began to make his name as a baroque flutist - a specialty that meant he was bucking the odds all the way—and he did it not only by superb musicianship, but by careful calculation of his abilities and audience tastes. There was an element of luck in his rise (there usually is), but he has used his luck wisely. Scotto, like Rampal, built her reputation

slowly and solidly, singing for relatively small opera companies and recording relatively obscure operas for years before she became a

celebrity.
The Met has been slow in noticing several

of the great sopranos of our time. Like Scotto, Sills had been a Metropolitan-caliber soprano for years before she sang there, and her voice was probably a bit past its peak when she made her Met debut.

The opposite happened with Maria Callas; she auditioned for the Met in the mid-1940s, when she was 18, and was offered a contract. She turned it down; the roles didn't appeal to her. Instead, she went off to Italy in 1947 and began to wow the audiences in provincial opera houses, beginning the long, hard road that brought her to La Scala in 1951 and back to the Met in triumph in 1956.

Performers, Composers

Singers become celebrities more often than any other kind of musician, probably because personality is such an integral part of their performances. Most of the widely recognized names of musical celebrities from the past are those of singers: Caruso, McCormack, Melba, Patti, Melchior, etc. The only instrumentalists whose names have a comparable recognition factor today are probably Liszt and Pagamini, whose fame is kept alive partly because they were also composers.

In the long run, composers have an advan-tage over singers in the celebrity sweepstakes. Not many become celebrities in their lifetimes, but once established, their celebrity seems to last indefinitely. In contrast, the fame of singers usually lasts not much longer than the all-too-short span of their vocal prime. Recording may change this situation for future singers; meanwhile, vocal stars can console themselves by comparing paychecks

with composers.

Composers who do achieve celebrity stams while they are alive often lose it after death. While the Spohrs and Salieris are writing for their own time, the Beethovens and Mozarts have their eye on eternity. Salieri was wildly popular at the height of his career but lived to see his fame wither. Now he is enjoying a very modest revival because he is the villain in the play "Amadeus."

Is Aaron Copland the Salieri of our time? Ask again in 50 years; meanwhile, at least, in a long life Copland has not outlived his fame. In contrast, Gustav Mahler used to tell friends, "My time will come in 50 years," and he was right, give or take a decade; he died at 40 and would have had to live to be about 100 to enjoy the full benefits of celebrity.

Celebrity fastens itself on performers, who are in the public eye, and usually cludes com-posers, who are not. The living figures who could be called celebrity composers - Copland, Leonard Bernstein, perhaps Philip Glass — all are performers as well.

Bernstein is a triple-threat celebrity as composer, conductor and TV personality. "West Side Story" is the stuff of which celebrities are made, particularly since it is the product of a composer with impeccable classical credentials. It could be recognized eventually as Bernstein's masterpiece - a possibility that may or may not make him happy.

PEOPLE

Nobelist Gives Birth

Mairead Corrigan Magnire, co-founder of Northern Ireland's Peace People movement, has given birth to a six-pound, four-ounce (2.8-kilogram) baby boy, a Peace People spokesman disclosed in Belfast Both Mrs. Maguire and the baby, John Francis, are doing well, the spokesman said. The 38year-old pacifist leader shared the 1976 Nobel Peace Prize with Betty Williams, a Belfast housewife, for their crusade to end Northern Ireland's sectarian violence. Last September, she wed Jackie Maguire, who had been married to her sister, Anne. Anne Maguire committed suicide two years ago: three of her five children were killed in August, 1976 by a runaway car whose driver, an Irish Republican Army gunman, had been shot to death by British soldiers. The Peace People movement was isunched after the children's deaths. . . Premier Andreas Papandreou of Greece, 63, became a grandfather for the second time in four months when his eldest son's Cypriot wife gave birth premature-

ly to a son. A spokeswoman for a

maternity clinic in Athens said the

baby, who weighed two kilograms

at birth, was doing well.

James Brady, the White House press secretary, has been readmit-ted to a Washington hospital for a mild recurrence of blood clotting in his left leg, a spokesman said. Hospital officials said that Brady, 41, was in good condition. He was hospitalized for a blood clot in the same leg from March 30 to April 20. Brady, struck by a bullet in the head, was the most gravely wound-ed of the four men hart during the assassination attempt on President Reagan at the end of March, 1981. Reagan and two law enforcement officers have recovered, but it has been slow going for Brady, who has had four operations since the shooting. He returned to the hospi-tal the day The Washington Post published an interview with John W. Hinckley Jr., who said he now feels "really sorry" for wounding Brady. Hinckley, 27, was found not guilty by reason of insanity in the shootings and was sent to a

The widow of Georges Pompidon has disclosed that the former French president died from blood poisoning caused by hemorrhoids, not from cancer as had been ru-

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mored. Claude Pompidou told is Match magazine that her band had Waldenstrom's disea cancerous ailment of the b and sometimes the bone man but she said that contrary to mor, it did not kill him. The r dent's personal physician.
communique on his death on 42, 1974, at age 62, gave no cau
death, as is the tradition in Fra Paris newspapers speculated a time that Pompidou had Kal disease, a cancer of the bone row. Mrs. Pompidou indict that she believed the Wat strom's disease had no conner with the blood poisoning, but a ical experts said the disease ca ten produce infections. She Paris Match, The truth is, husband had a blood ailn Waldenstrom's, but so slight if was difficult to diagnose. He not die of that. He died of a h ble hemorrhoidal crisis brought on a terrilying blood soning, which killed him. All talk about his anguish, pse cancer, all that is false."

An 81-year-old man who ba his wheelchair into a bur apartment to rescue an 8-me old child has received a letter t President Reagan. Robert Frein a hospital in Murfreest Tenn, recovering from h received when he rescued Re Ray Grimes. Reagan told From was "deeply moved" by the 14 rescue and said Frost would remembered in his "daily thou and prayers." Frost got a call f the White House last week, was undergoing treatment and unable to come to the phone, pital officials said. He was rep ed to be in fair condition. third-degree burns and was

Prince Charles, visiting a deservicemen wounded in the Fi land Islands war, promised car of the Royal Navy Hospital the Royal Navy Hospital in Pl outh, England, that he would sa bottle to each of the de wounded men he visited earlie the Royal Navy Hospital at (port, Hampshire. And he is calon another dozen wounded at-Queen Elizabeth Military Host in London today.

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